

# THE North-China Herald. AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 65.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 17TH, 1868.

PRICE, TAELS 12 7/8 ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYMPIANT & Co.  
China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. KISS to sign my name per pro-curation, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.  
30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.  
29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.  
30se 2311 Newchwang, 26th Mar., 1868.

## INSURANCES.

THE  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

### Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.  
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., Deputy-  
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., Chairman.  
Francis C. Braum, Esq.  
George Cockburn, Esq.  
John P. Duff, Esq.  
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.  
Thomas Harrison, Esq.  
Charles Holland, Esq.  
Edward Lawrence, Esq.  
C. O. Ledward, Esq.  
Robert Maxwell, Esq.  
David Stuart, Esq.  
H. T. Wilson, Esq.  
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

### LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.  
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.  
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,  
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,  
WILLIAM P. SHARP,  
Superintendent.

### REID & Co.,

Agents at Shanghai.  
15de 2942 Shanghai, 11th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.  
Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

### "HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.  
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents in Shanghai.  
Shanghai, 1st December, 1868.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,  
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL,  
(ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

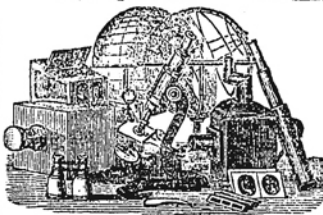
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application.

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.  
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.  
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.  
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.  
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.  
Beam Engines, 100s. each.  
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.  
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES  
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33.  
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and  
Paddle Steamers,  
Complete with Engines, &c., from  
£6 10s. to £20 each.  
See Catalogue for full Description and  
Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts  
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s.  
6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.  
See Catalogue for full Description and  
Engravings of above.



up to 81s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.  
THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalcules in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.  
G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages. Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.) Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

\* \* A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,  
ABERDEEN.

Supply the following ARTICLES of  
the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup  
Tart Fruits, Calfs-Foot Jelly,  
Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef,  
Extractum Carnis, Potto  
Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters,  
Orange Marmalade, Flavouring  
Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend

"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1931 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

## INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES of Insurance on any one  
Building with its contents to the extent of  
£5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

## INSURANCES.

THE  
North-China Insurance  
Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares,  
for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000,  
OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

### Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., Chairman.  
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)  
F. H. BELL, Esq.  
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)  
A. MICHELL, Esq.  
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)  
E. H. LAVERGNE, Esq.  
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)  
F. PORTER, Esq.  
(Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)  
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

At a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR  
SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the  
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you will allot to me Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

### RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jan'y. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (ca.)

## DEATH.

At Nagasaki, on the 8th July, GEORGE HENRY FITZROY, aged 42.

## LATEST DATES

England, (Sat.) June 9 Hankow,..... July 12  
Hongkong,..... July 12 Nagasaki,..... " 12  
Yokohama,..... " 12 Yokohama,..... " 12  
Tientsin,..... " 10 Osaka,..... " 4

Latest dates in England, from China, —  
Hongkong,.....Apr. 8 Received via Marseilles  
Shanghai,..... " 2 May 18th.

The publication of the North-China Herald commenced at 6 P.M.

## The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

The steamer leaving to-morrow takes home the news of the sailing of the twenty-first ship-load of new season's tea from this port. Year by year, the crop of our chief staple goes on increasing in quantity, until now in 1868, we send forth twenty-one ships where eight years back we sent but one. A rebellion of 17 years duration, which competent critics have compared in severity to the 30 years war that devastated the German empire two centuries ago, has been powerless to stop the onward march of this great Chinese industry. Parallel with the increase in quantity, is the increase in value. It would almost seem, not that the Chinese can produce all the tea that the world can want, as is generally believed, but that we in the West are ever open to take in more tea than China, Japan and India can together yield us. The production of these three countries in the past year reached a total of no less than 180 million pounds, exclusive of the quantity grown for their own internal wants, which we may estimate at a similar figure. Other staples of Colonial Produce have likewise gone on gradually increasing in importance; but if we except Cotton, so rapid a development as this of the tea plant has not we believe, been ever witnessed. Philosophers have speculated on the amount of civilizing influence at work on a nation, by the indulgence in tea and coffee to the comparative exclusion of alcoholic stimulants, and it has been foretold that the gradual substitution of these beverages for the beer of our ancestors will effectually modify our national character. Less impulsive and less self-reliant we shall, they say, like the Asiatic, come in time to regard the manifestation of physical force, as much by the whole nation as by the individual, as the impotent resort of a barbarous age, contemptible, even in its results, when met by the calm resistance of a more civilized organization. Whether or not such a result be ever brought about, the civilizing influence of tea is undoubted, and indeed so highly have its medicinal properties been estimated that we believe that, were the tea plant as scarce as the Cinchona, its extract would be equally valuable. The ancient writers of this country, both in prose and verse, have almost exhausted the rich vocabulary of their language in its praise, calling it a heaven-sent plant whose surroundings must be kept scrupulously clear of all ordinary earthly contamination, and for whose growth only the purest and most ethereal soil is fit; and in confirmation of this theory we know that even the virgin lands of the Himalayan slopes cannot compete in the delicacy of their produce with the sacred parterres of the Wu-yi and Sung-lo mountains of China. In short, a man who devotes himself to the production and diffusion of this god-like gift, may well rank in the category of a benefactor of his species, in striking contrast with those who accumulate wealth in pandering to the vices of their fellow men, by supplying them with alcohol or with opium. Let then this noble consideration compensate those of our tea merchants whose ventures have not rewarded them with worldly dross. Their glory consists in sending to their brethren at home, no matter at what cost to their own and their friends' pockets, chop after chop

and chest after chest of an article enabled indeed by the philanthropic conduct of its distributors.

In the beer-sodden atmosphere of smoky London however, a like disinclination is not found; there both importers and brokers write, in a chorus of remonstrance and entreaty, begging their correspondents to act alone on the sordid considerations of profit and loss. In the letters and circulars written from Mincing Lane this spring, we read, "The course of the Market has entirely changed; the dealers no longer require Stock, and whenever the Market is temporarily overweighted prices must decline, whatever the prospects of supply may be. Under these circumstances the payment of high prices for next season would be most dangerous;—if prudence be not exercised there may be a repetition of disasters at the close of 1868.—It is not in the article of Tea alone that the change is taking place.—If the quality of the crop be so fine that it could be held without fear of deterioration and you had no reason to expect an overwhelming supply, you might buy with confidence, but presuming that the quality will be only much as of late, and the early supplies large, you must be prepared to meet a market at home, acted upon by the supply of the moment, and you must not allow yourselves to be influenced unduly by whatever may be the state of the market here during the next few months of declining Stock."

The tenor of these extracts leads us to fear that our merchants will again have to look to their own consciences for the ultimate appreciation of their acts. Thus far, we have shipped some fourteen million pounds more tea than had gone forward at the same date last year. At last year's prices this would have been well and good, but at a cost twenty per cent higher than was then paid, we can see but little prospect of success from a commercial stand-point. That the tea may "come out" as we hear our friends say, is possible; that an additional percentage of profit will be earned is a contingency dependent on nothing short of some great catastrophe. It seems to us that, this year as much as ever, the philanthropic China merchant is working for the benefit of his friends, the tea-growers, the ship-owners, and the tea-drinkers, to the total exclusion of self. As public men, we are glad to witness a halo of increased prosperity thus diffused over so large a class, but as representatives of the tea-traders themselves, we cannot help being narrow minded enough to express our alarm at the prospects before them.

Tea buying is indeed a mystery to us outsiders; we will not go so far as to repeat, what we have heard more than one China-sze aver, that tea-tasting is all moonshine, but it does appear to us that there is a certain want of attention to general principles in the business. The fine-drawn distinctions of flavour and character of which we hear so much, hopelessly puzzle our uninitiated palates, and the thought at times comes over us as to whether the milk-and-sugar-decoction-drinking people at home really follow suit. We pity the poor mystified non-chaoszo Taipans, compelled to give the casting vote on the respective merits of blackish-brownish and brownish-blackish; and think that if we were in his place we would tell our tea-taster to inform us simply as to whether a tea was common, fair or fine, and then decide plainly in which class our investment should lie. The scholastic disputations of the middle ages are nothing in comparison with the subtle niceties of tea classification, and we have never put our foot in a tea-taster's sanctum this hot weather without astonishment at the innumerable devices by which he was endeavouring to worry what he called a Pekoe flavour out of some, to us, hard, tasteless and lily-smelling old Congou.

The oft expressed disgust of the over educated tea-taster at the inappreciation of his palate shown by home buyers during the last two years, has amused us not a little. At the same

time, this heart-rending callousness of the British public should by now have taught our tea buyers to strike out a new path. Let them at length resign themselves to the fact that, speaking generally, there are but two broad distinctions in Congous as in everything else, viz., good and bad, or, in technical parlance, common and fine: between these two classes come the medium teas. Has the tea taster a doubt as to a certain chop being really fine, let him at once set it down as medium and in the long run he will not err. Let the tea taster confine himself to this and to the ascertainment of the condition or keeping quality of the tea. Let the merchant decide once for all, what prices he is willing to pay for each of these grand classes, and act strictly on his decision. Let him remember that the intervening medium teas may be either reduced to common or advanced to fine on their arrival, solely as the exigencies of the market may require: in nine cases out of ten they will be reduced, for in nine cases out of ten the stock at home will be in excess of the immediate requirements. Let him act on this prospect and buy his medium teas accordingly. If he buys fine Tea, let him pay what he considers the average value of fine likely to be at home, and if his purchase turns out a crack so much the better; but let him avoid paying crack prices for what appear crack chops here, lest on arrival home they turn out screws. It may be objected that on this plan no tea business could be carried on here; if so, we can only say, do not carry it on: we believe that ever since the war of 1860 and the consequent enormous development given to the trade, tea has seldom paid shippers, however large the percentages it may have yielded to buyers on commission.

We fear, however, that as long as the buying continues to be spread over so large an area, no radical change will be made, although until such a change is made, a return to a steady and safe trade cannot be hoped for. Apart from the considerations offered above, the concentration of markets is the only remedy; and were Hankow closed to-morrow, and the Yang-tze steamers run alone on Chinese account, our present lamentations would rapidly give place to confident auguries of a happier future—for tea.

## Summary of News.

THE English Mail of May 22nd arrived here on the 4th inst. per *Ellora*, with telegrams to 9th June. The American Mail arrived here on the 7th inst. per *Costa Rica*. The outgoing mail leaves to-morrow per *Ellora*.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight, viz.:—*Douglas Castle* from London, *Joseph Sprott* and *Charger* from Liverpool, *Crawshaw Bailey*, *Hiindoo* and *Northampton* from Sydney, *D. H. Natjen* from Cardiff, *Hannah Nicholson* from Fremantle and *Westward Ho* from Singapore.

The departures are *Lennox Castle*, *Cathay*, *Burdwan*, *Coral Nymph*, *Argonaut*, *Ernst* and *Maria*, *City of Aberdeen*, *Helen Nicholson* and *Challenge* for London, with *Tea*.

A meeting of the Racquet Club was held on the 14th instant, at which the accounts were passed, a new treasurer elected and sundry rules altered. There was a thin attendance of members.

The new steamer *Hongguy* built by Mr. J. P. Roberts, made a successful trial trip on the 13th instant. She is to be employed on the Yang-tze, by Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

One of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamers will leave Yokohama about the 10th August on a voyage to Castries Bay, touching at different places on the route. At first sight this seems a very pleasant way of taking a trip, but there are two objections. The first is the expense;—the round trip costing no less than \$425, and the second that the steamer is going on a coaling expedition.

Two amusing notifications by the Chehien, inculcating female propriety, will be found in another page. One of them strongly recalls a recent utterance by the Pope, on the same subject of ladies' dress.

Some particulars regarding the track of the late French expedition from Cambodia, will be found in our leading columns. The English expedition from Rangoon to Yunnan is progressing, but has met with much difficulty, and does not promise to result in much commercial advantage.

THE NINGPO FIVES COURT was opened on Tuesday, in the presence of a majority of the community. The proceedings were graced by the presence of several ladies, and the first ball was thrown up by Mrs. W. H. Fittock, the wife of H. M. Consul. The Gymnasium is not quite finished, but is expected to be so in a few days.

AT CHEFOO private theatricals have been held, which came off very successfully. Further preparations are being made to push forward the working of the mines. The principle is a wise one, to work them first and ask permission afterwards.

FROM NAGASAKI we learn with great regret the death of Mr. G. H. FitzRoy, late Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai. The news will be received by the service and by the community as a calamity. During the time of his residence in the settlement, Mr. FitzRoy had won the regard of the residents of all nationalities. His patient attention and habitual courtesy towards all those with whom he was brought into official contact, and his general kindness towards those who knew him more intimately, will not easily be forgotten. Up to March last Mr. FitzRoy's health had been good, but latterly he has been gradually getting weaker, and since his departure for Japan the news transmitted to his friends has been less and less hopeful. He had seen much work in various climates, and had never spared himself in the discharge of his duties. He was appointed Commissioner of Customs in His Imperial Majesty's Service at Canton July 1st, 1859. Mr. FitzRoy has since served in our midst and, throughout the whole period of his tenure of office, exhibited the warmest interest in the welfare of the Service. His death makes a gap which it will not be easy to fill, and his memory as a high minded Christian gentleman will be cherished alike by his kindred, by his friends, and by the public.

FROM JAPAN we have news of renewed hostilities between Stotsbashi's late followers and the Mikado's troops, it would seem against the wish of the former. Stotsbashi himself is reported to have accepted the terms of reconciliation offered him; but his friends object to them and to his return to Yaddo under these conditions. The Government troops expelled the recalcitrants by force, after a sharp struggle. The Imperialists are about to occupy Neco-gata, which will be at once opened to foreign trade.

FROM OSAKA we learn that the Japanese government has made every reparation demanded by the French, for the murder of their countrymen at Sakhal. The *Hioyo* and *Osaka Herald* says:—Business is not so flourishing as could be desired, and the only thing that this can be attributed to, is the unsettled state of affairs in the Japanese Cabinet joined to the limited confidence native merchants seem to place in foreigners and the Government now in power, confident as they appear to be in the troubles which sooner or later must burst out. It is, however, probable, that after the rainy season is over and we have a few fair days that the produce of the country, such as Silk, Tea, Wax, etc., etc., will be brought down, when trade, if not resumed with activity will at all events be better than the general depression now experienced. It is a matter of difficulty in these times to come to any conclusion as to market rates. Three or four weeks ago while fighting was going on and even at the time of the rumoured approach of Aidan, no demand whatever was made for arms and the mere fact of enquiries being made for that article, now that we are led to suppose that peace has been established, shows that there is something in contemplation beyond our reach.

## Editorial Selections.

## SAIGON TO HANKOW.

It is somewhat difficult to realise the fact that, notwithstanding the perpetual rebellions that have desolated and weakened the empire, the Chinese have imposed on the tribes and countries surrounding them, their laws and customs. We cannot fail to observe their vast superiority over their neighbours, their more highly organized institutions, their greater command of system, their more united action in pursuit of a definite purpose, and their unequalled industry. Not only have they spread out their wide embracing wings towards every point of the compass, from the comparatively insignificant territory of the time of Confucius; but, besides China Proper, they have imposed a tributary allegiance on Tartary, Tibet, and the Corean, and have implanted their institutions deeply in Annam, Siam, and Japan. Defective as their customs and laws are from the modern point of view, it is undoubted that their whole system of life and government was incontestably superior to anything which had arisen in the East of Asia, and that the surrounding barbarians readily submitted to the paternal influences of Chinese semi-civilization in its palmy days. In all these outlying dependencies, and in those countries where it has simply exerted a beneficial effect, its power is in great measure on the wane. The exigencies of the Chinese empire itself, the formidable struggle with the Taipings, the successive shocks dealt to it in its conflicts with foreigners, have undoubtedly shorn it both of prestige and power, while the Mohammedan insurrection on the Western border threatens to be a first step towards dismemberment. The age seems past for the influence of semi-civilized nations over races inferior to themselves, and the enlightened nations of the West are gradually monopolising all the functions to which their high position points as their appropriate destiny. One of the most conspicuous evidences of this, is the progress of the French in Annam. They found in Cochinchina and the provinces lately acquired from Annam, the Chinese system in full sway, with the laws the same as those in existence during the Ming dynasty, and the religion of Confucius the official faith. They have put measures in operation to effect a reformation; but they find that the Chinese system has a firm hold on the minds of the people, and that it is by no means an easy task to eradicate its characteristic vices and defects. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that under the active propaganda afforded by French protection, the traces of Chinese influence will gradually disappear; and the perpetual presence of civilized rulers will rapidly substitute amongst the natives, improved methods and more rational ideas. The population over which the French preside is comparatively small, so that they can hope to organize and direct it in a much more complete manner, than is possible with the large semi-civilized nations of the East.

Small however as the present limits of Cochinchina are, and firmly as the French hold it in their grasp, it is not without difficulty and danger that they maintain their sway. It is still in the transitional state in which some of the dispossessed Mandarins, scarcely realizing their irrevocable fall, think they may yet hope to drive out the foreign intruders and recover their lost position and power. The intrigues of Annam and the surrounding independent or semi-independent tribes are also a source of trouble and annoyance, and it would not be astonishing if the French endeavoured to obtain possession of a further portion of the River Meikong, so as to include the important commercial town of Namvong. This would strengthen their position in many respects, and would give them command

over those tributaries of the Meikong which at present offer to those hostile to them a ready means of making incursions, without their being able to control them. The exploring party which left Saigon in June 1866, for the purpose of examining the course of the Meikong, so as to report upon its capabilities and those of the land through which it passes, and also for the purpose of surveying the nature of the communication between the Meikong and the Yangtze, will at least place the French government in possession of the fullest information as to the desirability of further conquest. Until we see their report, which will doubtless be published, it is impossible to say whether the upper course of the Meikong is of any commercial or political importance, but the French have at least the merit of having organized an expedition to ascertain its value, and to contribute something further to our knowledge of one of the almost unknown regions of Asia.

The expedition left Saigon on the 5th June, 1866. In addition to M. de Lagrée, the chief of the expedition and under whose direction it was organized, there were five other foreigners who accompanied it, competent to report upon the topographical, geological, botanical, and agricultural nature of the country through which they passed; and there were besides six European sailors and eight natives attached to the party, to render the necessary service which such an undertaking involved. On leaving Saigon they visited the lake of Cambodia to the West of the Meikong, and having devoted a whole month to the study of the comparatively unknown antiquities of Angkor, they joined the Meikong at the important commercial town of Namvong. Thence to the rapids of Kong about 300 miles above the mouth of the river, they travelled in a gubaoat, but as the latter could not proceed farther, they were compelled to resort to native boats. Having reached Bassack they were doomed in some measure to disappointment, as the insurrection in Cambodia had rendered communication with Cochinchina very difficult, and for four months they waited for the arrival of instructions and passports from the high authorities at Ava and Peking. Whilst here, the difficulty of obtaining provisions and other considerations led them to resolve upon the reduction of their European escort, and five of the sailors were sent back to Saigon.

On the 20th February, the explorers were at Uthen, and on the 5th June, exactly a year from their departure, they arrived at Sieng-kong, the extreme limit of the Siamese Laos. They had now traversed the Meikong and traced its course with accuracy, but from a commercial point of view they had discovered little that was encouraging. The Meikong itself was in its upper course, obstructed by rocks and rapids, and the population was exceedingly scanty, the capital of the Siamese Laos, Luang-Trabong, not containing more than 8,000 inhabitants. Thus far, they had journeyed without much difficulty, in consequence of the protection accorded to them by the Court of Siam, but in entering on Upper Laos they had to prepare to encounter greater hardships. From Sieng-kong to Muonglin, the first town of Laos which submitted to Birman supremacy, the country has for forty years been almost entirely abandoned; and, at the latter place, the passage for boats became impracticable, and all the baggage except a change of clothing had to be left behind, and the journey continued on foot. Their direction lay parallel with the Meikong, and in nine days after leaving Muonglin, they arrived at Muong-yong. It was now the month of July 1867, and as the local authorities endeavoured to throw obstacles in the way of further progress, M. de Lagrée, who had not received a passport from the Court of Ava, after communicating with the Chief of Sieng-tung, the most powerful of the numerous Laos princes, deemed

it prudent to pay a visit to this personage at Sieng-tung, notwithstanding the difficulties of travel during the rainy season in a very mountainous country. After spending about a month in negotiation, the Birman Resident stationed at this place to collect the tribute, countersigned the passport issued by the chief of Sieng-tung, and on the 10th September M. de Lagrée joined his friends at Muong-yong.

By this time the travellers were considerably reduced by fatigue and privation. The insurrection in Cambodia had prevented them from having their necessary wants properly supplied, and with insufficient food and shelter, and fever and other prostrating diseases caught in the marshy forests through which they passed, the whole of the party were rapidly becoming exhausted. After serious difficulties, they reached, towards the end of October, Tsien-hong the chief of which is dependent both upon China and Burmah. To the north of this the Mohammedan insurrection was going on, and having deemed it inadvisable to follow up the course of the Meikong any further, they crossed the Chinese frontier and entered the province of Yun-nan. At this time a line passing through Szamau—Thooel, Yuenchug, Linngan, Shaping, Lake Tankki, Lake Sieng-tchouang, Yun-nan, and Tung-chuen, marked out the limits of the Mohammedan rebellion, and their object was now to penetrate to Tali the capital of the independent state that had been formed, and an important centre of trade between Yunnan and Szechuen. At Tung-chuen, about two days' march from the Yangtze, M. de Lagrée became so seriously ill that he gave up the command to M. Garnier, towards the end of January 1868. They crossed the Yangtze, and pursued their journey on the left bank; but afterwards returned to the right bank, and took to the mountains, which were covered with snow. When near to Tali they met, as they expected, a Roman Catholic Missionary, M. Labouchere who, having been fourteen years in these mountains, acted as interpreter. On the 2nd March they reached Tali, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, situated on the borders of a lake about 5,900 feet above the level of the sea, and were favourably received by the Mandarins. On the following day they received a formal order to leave, and the principal objects of the undertaking having been attained, it was decided to return. At Tung-chuen they found that M. de Lagrée had died on the 12th March, and they exhumed the body. On the 10th May they embarked at Su-chuan in Sze-chuen, and arrived at Hankow on the 9th June 1868, exactly two years from the time of their leaving Saigon.

## SMALL COINS.

A PLAGUE of franc pieces has come upon the settlement lately. Every shroff has a stock of them, and tenders them boldly as the equivalent of twenty-five cents, in giving change on payment of a bill. Buying them at the rate of five to the dollar, and then paying them away at the rate of four, he nets a clear twenty per cent on every operation. Add to this, too, his gain on the number of francs he can induce his master to accept as the result of each day's collection, and the profit must amount to a very considerable sum at the week's end. It is only lately that shroffs have awakened to the full extent of the field for speculation that franc pieces open out to them. These used only to be met with in fair proportion to the shillings, guilders, 24 kopeck pieces, half rupees, Spanish, Mexican and U. S. quarter dollars, and various other coins that pass current, in this essentially cosmopolitan settlement, as the equivalent of twenty-five cents. But all these have lately given way to a perfect deluge of franc pieces, which have fairly swamped their more valuable competitors. And, unless foreigners make a stand against it, we may

expect to see this squeeze soon added by custom to the many others which shroffs, compradores and butlers have gradually devised and accumulated. It would not, of course, matter if our Chinese friends would receive francs at the same price at which they give them; but, while tendering them as unexceptionable quarters, they refuse to receive them as other than fifties. In other words, dollars being now worth about 1,140 cash, they net about 50 cash on every transaction in which a franc passes through their hands. A case occurred to us lately, in paying two small bills; we received a franc in change from one shroff, at the rate of a quarter dollar or 285 cash, and paid it away to another at the rate of 230 cash, within a quarter of an hour. This beats out of the field the squeeze which bank compradores are wont to levy, on dollars handed to them. The latter may be less justifiable, and is certainly more ridiculous, but in amount it is comparatively trifling. A man laughs, though he is annoyed, at having fifty dollars out of five hundred rejected at one bank, because he knows perfectly well that another bank will accept forty-five of them as beyond reproach. It is rather annoying when one bank refuses to accept dollars which have been just paid out by another, and when the same comprador who has paid them denies their identity on their being brought back. But one cannot help laughing at the absurdity of the system so glaringly made manifest, and at the folly which perpetrates it. At some very remote date, we expect to find the banks obliged to yield in this respect, as in the six months' usage of bills. The franc nuisance, in the meantime, is in our own hands. We are obliged to have dealings in dollars with the banks; but we are not obliged to accept a single franc, in payment, at other than its actual worth. A wise plan would be to refuse them altogether, and so drive them out of the market. They are not a legal tender, that one must accept at their true or any other value. And there are plenty of other coins to replace them. To say nothing of the Hongkong twenty-cent pieces, which rank as curios—so much so that we may safely aver not one man in fifty in the settlement has ever seen one—the various other 25-cent pieces that are to be met with, and even shillings, are quite near enough to the standard for purposes of currency. Recurring to the Hongkong coinage, it does seem strange that, in face of the constant complaints by Hongkong of the absence of demand, and the complaints in the North that it is impossible to get coins, some attempt is not made by the colonial government to supply at once the double want of a market and a supply. At one end there is a demand, at the other an outlet is wanted; yet neither craving is satisfied. Hongkong ten cent pieces sell, here, eight or nine to the dollar; quarter and half dollars would be gladly welcomed both as convenient coins and as representing the value they profess to. But none of the three are current, or obtainable except as curios, and yet we are overrun with francs.

## SHANGHAI.

THREE great changes are coming upon Shanghai. Two of them will affect its material aspect and the third will alter its social character. As the chroniclers of all events that have a tendency to influence our settlement, and the observers of the signs and symptoms of revolution, it is the journalist's province to note these phenomena. The first great change is one which commenced three years ago. Then persons began to reside on the Babbling Well road. The example set by one or two individuals has been quickly followed. Houses are rising in all directions. The grave-besprinkled paddy field is soon to be included in the limits of the settlement. Villas to the right of yea, villas to the left of yea, verandahs and stuccoed meet the eye. A region once

sacred to the ardent horse trainer is now the residence of wealth, learning and science. The fact is a fact, and need not be commented on at length. To some persons it seems bad taste to prefer a remote, ill drained and ill protected suburb to a dwelling furnished with all the appliances of civilization, in the heart of a well ordered city-community; but if there were no pioneers there would be no onward march, and it is not difficult to see that, in a few years, the houses which are now suburban will be as completely a part of Shanghai as the little village of Charing is a part of the Great Metropolis. The second change which looms in the distance, is the alteration in the character of the Band. The walk of health seekers and longers, the play place of children and the rendezvous of Amahs will, ere long, become the quay of a commercial quarter. Warehouses will cover it, coolies staggering under tea-chests will traverse it, great steamers and tall ships will lie alongside of it.

Whatever scheme of Band extension be adopted, there, at no distant day, will be the practical results. The floating jetty which has been recently requested by Messrs. Russell & Co. will be the first of a series of such erections. This is not to be deplored, for it is inevitable. Nature insists on the change. The gradual accumulation of mud which is narrowing the Hwangpoo and rendering landing so precarious and inconvenient, is a change that has to be met and dealt with. Mr. Kingmill, in a recent letter, mentions "the unsightly state of the present Band with its large patches of foreshore uncovered at each tide," and he uses no exaggerated language when he so describes the existing eyesore. Crowded jetties, busy cargo boats and possibly in the future, godowns, will be a more agreeable sight to the merchant. But one change will necessitate others, the longes which now front the stream will probably be resorted to chiefly as offices, and the heads of houses will obey the great law and move further away from business, to villa residences in the country. The third change to which we refer is indicated, not obscurely, by many signs of the times. The Junior Hong system which has, for so many years, constituted a prominent feature in Anglo-Chinese life will, if we are not much mistaken, at no distant day disappear from the scene. Of course an institution so sanctioned by time and so intimately intertwined with all the arrangements of our social life will not be swept away in a day. The proverbial period in which Rome was not built, will be most likely all too short, to effect so important a revolution in the life at the Treaty Ports. Still, as men cease to regard residence in China as a transitory episode in their lives, and begin to view it as the scene where several long acts of the drama of life must be played, they will gather their belongings about them and live in a simple and more domestic style, after the fashion to which they have been used at home. In truth, there is no greater delusion than that very many rapid fortunes have been made in China. A calm review of the commercial history of most of the men who have retired to their native country really wealthy, will prove that some fifteen or twenty years have been occupied in amassing the sum, which they have had to their credit when the Peak of Victoria faded for the last time from their eyes. They have, very probably, at earlier periods of their career had a large balance and vast floating capital but they have not, we think, as a rule, retired under the time we have named. That the last seven years of this period would have been much happier had they gathered a household about them, instead of living *ex peregrino* at a mess, we are bold to assert. The number of small houses which are rising around the settlement indicate that such establishments will soon be possible, and directly they are possible they will become the fashion.

## FENG-SHUEY.

The discussion which has lately arisen on the subject of the Feng-shuey, suggests a repetition of a question often asked, and never perhaps satisfactorily answered. Are the Chinese a superstitious people? The question is one of profound interest, and may be discussed in various aspects and approached from divers points of view. It will not be uninteresting, however to take the well known passage in one of Mr. Raskin's lectures, in which he recapitulates the distinguishing marks of superstition, to see if the natives of the Flowery Land are found guilty if examined by this test. Mr. Raskin says, "superstition in all times and among all nations is the fear of a spirit whose passions are those of a man, whose acts are the acts of a man, who is present in some places and not in others, who makes some places holy and not others, who is kind to one person, unkind to another; who is pleased or angry according to the degree of attention you pay him or praise you refuse to him; who is hostile generally to human pleasure, but may be bribed by sacrifice of a part of that pleasure into permitting the rest. This, whatever form of faith it colours, is the cause of superstition."

Accepting these remarks as in the main true, and regarding this passage as a description (for it is too profuse for a definition) of superstition it is, we conceive, impossible to acquit the rank and file of the Chinese people of being deeply impregnated with this taint. Writers on China who have studied the classics, and are impressed by the simple dignity and the reverent reticence of Confucius, are too apt to imagine that he founded a system which is preserved in its integrity by his disciples. But we should not forget that it is quite possible for a respectable Chinese who has been educated in the schools for years, and has given his days and nights to the Shooking and the Leikee, to be really the compliant slave of a system his Master would have smiled at. We should not be very wrong if we said that Confucianism gives the theory of Chinese life, and that Buddhism or Taoism governs the practice. The majestic passionless Heaven was the God of the sage, but his followers have a far less exalted creed. They are timid believers in genii, spectres and devils. Constant expenditure is necessary to satisfy childless spirits. In the words of Medhurst, "each district, tything, and street has hungry ghosts of its own." Two rival priesthoods are maintained by the offerings of the votaries of this fantastic belief; and Buddhists and Rationalists merge their differences in the common desire for emolument to be extorted from the terrors of their votaries. Unless the autumn feast be observed, the malice of the Kwei or friendless spirits is believed to be felt, and the quiet of the neighbourhood is threatened if the residents are illiberal. It is absurd to say that these practices are confined to the very poor and the very ignorant. Mandarins and merchants of wealth and influence are enslaved by these ideas. Of course we must not forget the apathy of the Chinese mind. It would not be easy to excite a Chinaman to defend his practice with noisy arguments, or to seek to propagate it, but he would as long as he lived hold on to it. The Provincials who have abandoned the belief in evil spirits are, we imagine, a very small number. But we must distinguish. This article of faith is not clung to the heart with the passionate zeal with which a Western mind grasps a venerable dogma; but it is intertwined with thoughts, fancies, observances, ritual, domestic life; and we are assured it will not be finally expelled for many decades. But we should be careful to see the exact place it holds in men's minds. It is not a doctrine that is connected with ennobling sentiments; it appeals to the cowardly and servile part of our nature. Therefore, a people who have

theoretically a lofty standard of doctrine and practice, will not bring it prominently forward in the presence of those with whom they wish to stand well, and whose opinions they really respect. If the High officials at Peking constantly allege it as a reason for not complying with our demands, it is that they do not respect either our religion or our intelligence as they should do. There are, we are convinced, Officials at the Tsun-lo-yamen whose mental attitude may be thus described. They have not freed themselves from the trammels of habit, which probably induces them to burn joss paper to hungry ghosts once a year still; but they regard the practice as Scotchmen regard the observance of Hogmanay night, or as Englishmen regard the consumption of hot cross buns on Good Friday. We are also convinced that there are Foreign Officials at Peking, though not perhaps in the English Embassy, to whom these Chinese would not care to allege the objection of the Feng-shuey. That such subjects are gravely broached, proves that we have not yet enlisted the sympathy of the best men. They give us arguments which they think suited to our capacity, which they place on a level with that of those Chinese who still see a vivid reality in practices that are meaningless relics of antiquity.

## EDUCATION.

We have never seen our way to any very hopeful view of missionary enterprise as conducted at present. The attempt to substitute in the Chinese mind one set of dogmas for another, and to mark off with precision the exact doctrines which are to be received as infallible, can scarcely lead to any important results. However much customs and judicious terrors have done to implant such ideas firmly in the minds of large sects in the West, it must be evident that the same influences have done a similar service for a different set of ideas in the minds of the Chinese. And it seems to us a very fallacious estimate of civilization, that leads people to imagine that the acceptance of a few dogmatic principles would tend to any striking amelioration in the backward condition of the native mind. The improvement of any nation is an arduous task, involving wide changes, and long continued efforts to raise the people intellectually, morally, religiously, and socially. A narrow development on a single subject must be a stunted growth, as it is impossible for men to rise superior to the effects of the numerous limiting conditions within which their existence is bound to run its course.

Without education we cannot have civilization, and unless we can instruct the Chinese in the leading branches of Western knowledge, we cannot communicate to them any religious feeling worthy of the name. The antagonism between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of which we had lately a notable example, and the effort to induce the natives to enter into the unholy race which subsists between the sects in the West, is one of the most unsatisfactory features in the whole basis of the propagandism, exhibiting a narrowness of religious ideas from which little permanent good can be expected, and a want of Christian charity which, though gratifying to many civilized people, will not readily commend itself to semi-barbarians. We have frequently insisted on the necessity for educating the Chinese, so as to give them the means of judging for themselves; and we would now urge upon the attention of missionaries and others interesting themselves in the welfare of the natives, the desirability of female education. The movement to effect this object which was set on foot in India has been highly successful; and although we have the advantage there of being masters, we think that, even here, if properly gone about, the difficulty of the undertaking could be easily surmounted. There is no doubt that the view the Chinese

themselves take of the position and duties of women is an unfortunate one, but it marks probably with accuracy the position they have attained in the ranks of civilisation. One of the best features in the Hangchow Mission, on which we have had frequent occasion to remark, is the effort made to instruct native women, and we sincerely trust it will be per-evered in and extended. None but the most enthusiastic retain any hope of implanting in the minds of adult Chinese a full conception of the intellectual truths familiar to ourselves. It is only by educating their youth, that we can raise their intellectual standard; and the influence of women in this respect is admittedly preponderant. A mother can do more to mould the mind of her child, than its teacher. Therefore we hold that some such practical means of obtaining sufficient influence over the Chinese, to be able to persuade them to adopt ideas and conduct calculated to lead to their own advancement, is the only hopeful course for civilizing efforts in China. The notion of labouring to induce the Chinese to believe in a few dogmas which they cannot grasp, except in a very crude form, is one of those misconceptions which the sacredness of the subject and the good intentions of those engaged in its propagation have hitherto, in great measure, shielded from the test of severe logic. It has been almost entirely lost sight of that the highest and purest truths of religion are only comprehensible to educated people, and that in ignorant minds it is impossible that religious ideas can exist without a large admixture of superstition. For this reason we regard either male or female education in a semi-civilized country as a laborious task, for which, with the means at our hand, generations of time will be needed. There is no royal road to civilization, and as to religion worthy of the name, it is the product of all the enlightening influences of which the human mind is capable, and not the crude dogmas which a semi-barbarian can be taught to repeat in a few months.

## CHIEFPOO.

A correspondent gives us a vivid account of the success of the Amateur Theatricals at this port. A cotton pressing gown, matted in and decorated with flags and lanterns, formed the Theatre, which a competent critic declares to have been superior to the old Olympic, and a formidable rival to the primitive Lyceum. The pieces selected were two light farces familiar to a Shanghai audience viz, "To Paris and back for £5" and "Whitebait at Greenwich." Samuel Snuzzle was played by Mr. Little Tod. The actor avoided conventionality and made Snuzzle as Morton intended him, an awkward conceited snob. Joseph the waiter (so capably played here by Gypsum) was personated with great smartness by Mr. Narcissus Hullah. Spriggins was, some imagine, a little exaggerated by Mr. Direct Shipment, but our critic saw nothing to censure. Mr. C. Lark as Markham was equal to Doleful and of course higher praise is impossible. Pounce and the Superintendent could not have been improved. The unbending officialism of the one and the failure of the other to hide the Policeman under his shabby genteel disguise, brought down the house; while the telegraphic clerk laughed so naturally that he put the house in as cheery a humour as the appearance of Peoble in the same part used to do in Shanghai. Fanny was prettily played by a German representative. In the second piece, Mr. Little Tod again played the unheroic hero, and obtained great credit by his presentation of the type of offensive insignificant impertinence. Mr. Dexter was irritable, fussy and uncertain in the unthankful part of Buzzard. While Mr. Starlight, late Mr. Ranger, as the boisterous, amorous, impetuous Glimmer, left nothing to be desired. The two ladies in this piece looked and acted charmingly. The audience numbered over a hundred, and included H. E. the Tauntai, who seemed pleased with the neatly appointed scenery and the lively music. A well written prologue spoken by Mr. Gypsum introduced the actors to the audience. We quote his concluding lines: "The gold is there and soon before your eyes, You'll see another California rise, And with our better fortunes we may hope; The sons of The-pie will find wider scope."

## JAPAN.

The *Japan Times* has the following, relative to some fighting that has taken place at Yeddo:—In our last we announced with great pleasure the news of the recall to power of Yoshihisa the ex-Shogoon. Some have adapted to this, Hotsup's sceptical habit of thought with respect to Glendwy's boasted power 'to call spirits from the vasty deep' and Yoshihisa—or rather Yoshihisa's friends—seem to be giving them unreasonably good reason. For, encouraged by the apparent disunion among the Foreign Representatives, none of whom have initiated our own in utterly committing himself and his country with the Mikado, the ex-Shogoon's friends persist in believing that after all, France, or America, or that strong naval power, Prussia, or his important new ally Denmark, will not throw him over—or that some *desu ex machina* will interfere to stop the Mikado and Sir Harry—and will not allow the head of the Tokugawa family to accept the terms offered by his master. Thus they try to prevent his return to Yedo, which they attempt to occupy themselves. But the Southern party have among them some who have learned this much from the schools—that two parties of matter cannot occupy the same space at the same time—and as they want Yoshihisa in Yedo, they have proceeded to turn out his friends.

This operation was commenced on Saturday July 4th and was conducted in this wise. In a part of Yedo, almost the remotest from the foreign legations which are, so to speak, at our end of the town, is a concubery of the Shogoons called the *Ooyeno*. This is situated on a rising ground, defended on the right flank by a small lake and approachable only, as is the case with most Japanese temples or sacred places, by long straight roads. The place is thus naturally strong and being moated and surrounded by sufficient walls, is easily defensible by a determined garrison. And the determined garrison was there. For the *Ooyeno* is in the very centre of a district filled by the discontented, disbanded *hatamoto*s (lesser retainers) and soldiery of the Tokugawa family. These made the *Ooyeno* their head quarters, whence they have for some weeks been in the habit of sallying forth, in small parties and materially harassing the Southern nominal garrison of Yedo. This will not seem anomalous to the London mind, if it substitutes for the *Ooyeno* Norwood or Highgate hill, and imagines the main points of the capital to be held by a garrison not sufficiently strong to protect all the suburbs. Reinforcements having arrived, however, it was determined to attack this position and a complete victory has been the result. The Tokugawa men fought like demi-gods, and aided by the strength of their position and a battery of three guns they had in the *Ooyeno* which commanded the main approach to the place, held their own through a summer's day. But artillery was brought up on the other side on the following morning—the 5th, and the *Ooyeno* was successfully stormed. The moral result of this victory of the Southerners is immense. They are for the time being, so completely masters of the situation that men are even afraid to bury the dead Tokugawa men, whose bodies are allowed to lie, the prey of the wild dogs and the fowls of the air, in the sacred precincts of one of the holiest places of the defeated clan. The Tokugawa men are literally swept out of Yedo and no man dare harbour one on pain of death.

## CHINESE SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

The following proclamations, lately issued by the Chelien, may interest our readers:—Choo, Chelien of Shanghai in the prefecture of Sün-kiang, and on the list for early promotion to assistant Chü-fü, issues the following notification:—

The law has always forbidden women and girls going to the temples to burn incense. We hear, however, that in Shanghai, on the birthdays of any of the gods or of the Buddhas, it is usual for a certain class of women and girls to dress themselves in the most gaudy manner and come in crowds to the temples to burn incense with the view of being seen. Large numbers of young men also gather together to look at them, to the great injury alike of mind and morals. Beside giving orders for the arrest of these females, we issue this for the information of the tipuans and of the public generally. From this date, should any dare to act contrary to our commands, their male guardians will be arrested and punished. Each should obey with trembling!

Choo, Chelien of Shanghai etc, issues the following notification:—

Domestic female slaves were originally intended to be employed within doors. Young girls especially should be confined to the female apartment. Recently, however, both in the city and suburbs, numbers

of young slave girls are constantly to be met with in the public streets. This leads vicious men to harbour impure desires; and the first favourable opportunity is availed of to induce these girls to run away, then follows an infinite amount of trouble. Such cases of abduction are daily on the increase and it becomes imperatively necessary to stop the evil; to that end we issue this proclamation.

Those of you who employ slave girls in your families, should take all possible precautionary measures to prevent the above evil. You should read to them the "Book of Female Instructions" that they may know the course of conduct proper for them, and on no account allow them to leave the house and thus incur the danger of their breaking through all restraint and absconding.

There has long been a class of females both married and unmarried who, with strange immodesty, enter the tea shops and drink tea in company with men, thus destroying good manners and good morals. Sometimes since, in accordance with orders received from the T'ao-tai, we forbade this unseemly practice, but fear it is again becoming prevalent; we have therefore, in compliance with a petition from the T'ing-sze 董事\* cut the proclamation on stone, to remain as a perpetual prohibition of this evil.

Let all females, whether married or unmarried, observe this order and refrain from the future from entering the tea shops. Should any dare to act in opposition to our commands, the heads of their families will be arrested and punished. This let each obey with trembling!

\* These men are the Presidents of Guilds, and Chairmen of Movement Societies, and are generally elected with official business. Their responsible position gives weight to their representations of public grievances.—Zn.

## Law Reports.

## U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Chinkiang, — June 1868.

Before C. J. SANDS, Esq.,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.  
W. BRAN v. The S. S. N. Co.

The plaintiff set forth that 400 tubs of oil had been shipped in good condition in Hankow, but that 95 were delivered in so damaged a condition that they had lost 11.57 peculs or equal to 15 full tubs; that they had to be repacked and that extra expense was thus incurred; that a quantity of this oil was scooped up from the decks of the S. S. N. Co.'s hulk and thus depreciated. Compensation to the amount of Tls. 185.50 was claimed.

**Plaintiff's Shroff.**—Declares that he received 5 tubs of oil broken: That he stated on board the *Guer. General* that 40 tubs were leaking very badly, and 50 leaking but not so much. That so soon as he put the oil on board the *Pons Elii* he placed the damaged portion into vats, pea oil baskets, &c. That it took about a week to get the damaged tubs mended and put into proper repair. That 13 tubs of oil were scooped up from the decks of the *Guer. General*. That the decks of that hulk were dirty. That the steamer arrived at about 1 o'clock a.m., that he went for the oil at 6 o'clock, that all the oil was off the *Guer. General* about 6 o'clock. That it took from 2 to 3 hours to get the oil on board the *Pons Elii*; all finished and tubs placed in vats, &c. by 9 o'clock. That 180 tubs Sow-yow, part and parcel of that in dispute were received *ex Roua* on the 1st May 1868 in the most perfect order, excepting one tub which leaked out about 5 lbs. oil into a vat.

**Mr. Gearing.**—(Defendants' Clerk).—States that the oil arrived mostly in good order. That 6 tubs were received from Steamer, broken, and 10 leaking. That 100 tubs were piled doubly on board the hulk—and 300 singly; average loss from leakage about one Tael per 1,000. That a consignment of 1,337 tubs oil arrived to a Chinaman a short time subsequent to that in dispute, that the same remained on board the hulk from Saturday to Monday, and that on the latter day 40 tubs of oil were scooped up from the Deck of the hulk.

**Cross Examined.**—Cannot swear positively to the actual number of tubs received from the Steamer in bad order. Gives receipts to Mates of the Steamers, gave one to the present case—forgets what it stated—and cannot produce it at present. When the tubs were laid down on the Deck of the hulk the bottoms of some fell out, but can't say how many; cannot say how 100 tubs were piled doubly, the rest singly; cannot say how much was the leakage of the 1,337 tubs on board the steamer, when the leakage on board a hulk was 3% in about one day. Does not know how many tubs were delivered to Plaintiff's Shroff in bad order.

**Defendant's Tallyman.**—states: 3 tubs were received from the steamer broken and 2 leaking. Does not know how many were delivered to Plaintiff in bad order.

**Cross Examined.**—How do you remember 3 tubs were broken and 2 leaking?—(In answer pretended not to understand the question.)

**Elis.**—The Mate of the *Moyne*, makes an affidavit that when the steamer arrived in Kiukiang he went down and saw 6 tubs leaking—these he had put into vats. Delivered 6 tubs in this state on board the *Guer. General*.

PLAINTIFF produced a clean Bill of Lading, also an affidavit from Mr. Bridges showing that he took particular pains that the lot should be shipped in proper order, debit note, and Mr. Salter's refusal to pay, states—that the Mate of the *Moyne* declared he delivered on board the hulk *Governer General* 6 tubs in a leaky condition. Mr. Gearing had said that 6 tubs were broken and 10 leaking, but cannot swear positively to the actual number.

Defendants' Tallyman said that 3 tubs were broken and 2 leaking; plaintiff's shroff said that 6 tubs were broken, 40 leaking very badly, 50 also leaking but not so much. Mr. Salter in an official letter to Plaintiff dated 3rd August 1867 states "I have not had, in cargoes of 3,000, as many leaky as there unfortunately happened to be in yours"; also "I requested you to take it away as soon as possible, it being in such bad order"—thereby admitting that it was not in accordance with the Bill of Lading, but damaged to an extraordinary extent. Produces Mr. Salter's letter of 3rd August, 1867, and calls the particular attention of the Court to the vacillating and contradictory nature of the evidence for the defence on the whole case. Quotes Parsons, one of the highest authorities in the Courts of the United States, on subjects of this nature. Book I, page 180, page 174, pages 217 and 216. Plaintiff states that on the 10th July, 1867, he received 299 tubs Hong-yon Oil *ex Tansin*, from Mr. Bridges, bought at the same time as the Sow-yow in dispute, and that the same was received in the most perfect order, which is sufficient proof that all can be carried in the hot weather by steamers without leaking. It was sold on this market without any allowance for short weight being either asked or given. Also that 180 tubs Sow-yow, part and parcel of that in dispute, were received *ex Roua* on the 1st July with one tub leaking, and that was into a vat, about 5 lbs. Plaintiff produces an extract from his Market Book showing that the amount claimed for loss is considerably under the market rate (Tls. 6.50) at the date of the arrival of the oil. Plaintiff states that it is almost an impossibility to sell scooped-up oil from deck, &c. on this market, that he has been obliged in selling such oil, to make an allowance of Tls. 3 to 4 per tub. Hands in an original affidavit made at the time at the British Consulate. Relying on the above, submits that he is justly entitled to the full amount claimed as well as costs of this action &c.

DEFENDANTS' Chinkiang agent states that the mate of the *Moyne* told him when the steamer arrived at Kiukiang he found the oil leaking very badly. That during his four years experience at Chinkiang he has only received three lots of oil leaking so dreadfully as that in dispute, so much so that no one could say how many tubs were leaking, only supposition. That when oil is taken from a steamer no one can say whether it was leaked or not, as it is not weighed. That as it was measurement cargo, the Company are not responsible for leakage. That the tubs were unfit to contain oil, and that when delivered there could only have been two tubs short from leakage.

The Court has delivered the following judgment:—This case is brought to recover a loss sustained by leakage in a consignment of 400 tubs Sow-yow oil, shipped at Hankow on the 25th day of July 1867, on board the Defendants' steamer *Moyne* and consigned to Plaintiff at Chinkiang, who states that the leakage was caused by 300 tubs while the oil was on board the steamer during the voyage, and the number of tubs damaged thereby was 95, out of which 11.57 peculs of oil were lost, or a little over 15 full tubs, valued at Tls. 5.70 per tub, amounting to Tls. 80.50, and for a loss sustained in having the said 95 tubs repaired and the oil in them repacked, thereby causing a depreciation of the value of the oil repacked to the extent of 1 Tael per tub including the cost of repairs, amounting to Tls. 95, in all Tls. 180.50 Chinkiang currency. Plaintiff states in the petition, that all this loss was caused by rough usage while the oil was on board the steamer and bases his claim on the fact that the Defendants' Agent at Hankow, on receiving the oil gave a clean Bill of Lading, showing that the oil was received on board the steamer in good

order, and condition, and to be delivered at Chinkiang in like-good order and condition, certain risks therein excepted, such as the Act of God, Pirates, &c., &c., and not accountable for leakage, breakage, or causes arising from insufficiency of address or package." Now in this case if rough usage against any of the employees of the Company, while the oil was under their charge, be proven, the exceptions stated on the Bill of Lading will not avail them, for as common carriers they were bound on receiving the oil on board their steamers to see that it was carefully handled and properly stowed, so as to prevent any loss by leakage or otherwise, and to convey it safely to Chinkiang and there deliver it in good order and condition to the consignee, his agent or assigns. Therefore if it be proven that the leakage was caused by carelessness or neglect on the part of the employees of the Company they are liable, and will have to make good all loss sustained thereby. On the other hand, if it be proven that the Company through their employees did every precaution in receiving the oil, in stowing it on board the steamer, and in delivering it at Chinkiang, to prevent loss by leakage or other causes, they did all that was required of them, then in that case, loss caused by an excepted risk is the loss of the shipper and the Company are not liable. Now in reading over the evidence I find that plaintiff has not brought forward a single witness to prove that the oil was subjected to rough usage by the employees of the Defendants while the oil was under their charge, either on board of the Steamer or Receiving-hulk, but Defendants by the witnesses Elis and Gearing, shew that every care was exercised by them to prevent loss by leakage, in receiving the oil, in stowing it on board the steamer, and in delivering it to the Consignee at Chinkiang, that the nature of this kind of cargo to loss by leakage was well known to them, especially this consignment, from the apparent weakness of the tubs containing the oil, and more than usual care was taken in moving the oil to prevent the tubs leaking, that during the voyage frequent inspections of the cargo were made, at one of the inspections six tubs were found leaking, and these six tubs were immediately placed into vats in order to save what oil would leak out, that these leaking tubs were found in time to prevent any oil leaking out on the deck and all oil that afterwards leaked out was caught in the vats, and delivered with the rest of the consignment to the Consignee, that after the oil had been taken out of the steamer there was no oil from leakage remaining on the deck that there would have been had any leaked out, for the scuppers were closed, and therefore it could not run off, showing that no oil was lost by leakage while it was on board the steamer. It seems that three (3) of the six leaking tubs, found and put into vats on board the steamer, had their heads broken in, they were received from the steamer in that condition. Now of themselves the heads would not fall in, and there being no evidence showing how the heads came to be broken, it must be inferred that these three tubs were subjected to more or less rough usage or carelessly handled while on the steamer. I am unable to find that the remaining 92 tubs were subjected to any rough usage during the voyage, or while on the receiving hulk, and that the leakage was caused thereby. Though many tubs leaked while being removed from the steamer and while the consignment remained on board the receiving hulk, still there is no evidence proving that the leakage was caused by rough usage. On the contrary it is shown that every care was taken by the employees of the defendants to prevent any loss, and that the tubs containing the oil had been a long time in use, were old, and liable to leak however carefully handled, and therefore the oil was insufficiently packed, thereby causing the leakage, and this being an excepted risk is the loss of the shipper. My opinion is that plaintiff is only entitled to recover the amount expended in having the three broken tubs repaired and the loss sustained by the depreciation of the value of the oil contained therein on being repacked, namely: 1 Tael per tub as stated in the petition.

I therefore decree that the defendants shall pay to the plaintiff the sum of three (3) Chinkiang Taels. Costs of suit divided.

## Correspondence.

## CARRIERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—A decision has been recently given by the United States Consular Court at Chinkiang, which may interest some of your readers who are shippers of cargo to the Yangtze ports.

The case was brought against the S. S. N. Company for damage to a shipment of oil per steamer *Moyune*, from Hankow to Chinkiang, the Agents of the Company having refused arbitration or a settlement of the claim in any way.

The following letter from the Chinkiang Consul explains the nature of the action.

January 24th, 1868.

WILLIAM BRAN, Esq.,  
Chinkiang.

SIR,—In reply to your application for permission to bring an action in this Court, against the "Shanghai Steam Navigation Company," to recover damages sustained through leakage caused by rough usage to a consignment of 403 tubs of "Son-yow" oil, shipped by H. G. Bridges, at Hankow, on board the Company's steamer *Moyune*, on the 25th day of July, 1867, and consigned to you at Chinkiang, I beg to state that, although I cannot prevent you from bringing the action, I deem it my duty, before you do so, to present the following facts for your consideration.

In your application you claim damages for a quantity of oil that leaked out of 95 tubs, occasioned by rough usage on the voyage, equal to 16 full tubs at 7s. 6 per tub, amounting to £120.50; also for depreciation, re-packing, &c., at the rate of 1s. per tub, or £18.50, in all 139.00 Chinkiang Taels; all this loss by the leakage of the tubs containing the oil, for which you state was given a clean bill of lading, showing that the oil was received on board the steamer in good order and condition.

I find that the Bill of Lading that was given by the Company's Agent on receiving the oil, and signed by you on taking delivery of the same, is very precise in its language as to what the Company are, or are not responsible for, and the shipper is bound by this agreement as well as the Company unless he can prove that its provisions were not made known to him, or that he sent the goods by compulsion.

By this Bill of Lading the Company agree to deliver the oil in "like good order and condition," but in addition to the usual exceptions as to risks, contained in such instruments, are the words "not responsible for Leakage, breakage or consequences arising from insufficiency of address or packing," all of which prevent the Company from liability of loss to cargo, occasioned by any of these exceptions unless rough usage, by the employees of the Company, can be proved, which in this case, from the known insufficiency of the packing, and the care always necessary in moving this kind of oil to prevent the tubs leaking, would be hard to substantiate, unless some of the tubs were actually broken up.

The fact, that the agent here, Mr. Salter, secured up some of the leakages, and put leaking tubs into vans, goes to show that the Company's employees were careful of the oil while under their charge, and tried to save your property. In this they did their duty, but no more.

Mr. Salter's letter requesting you to take immediate delivery of the oil because of its leaking condition, was also part of his duty, and proves the condition in which the oil was delivered, not that it was subjected to rough usage on the voyage.

As freight in this case was paid in advance for the delivery of so many tons weight of oil, the freight was not due or earned until all this weight of oil was delivered to the consignee, and the party who paid the same can recover the freight paid for the weight of the oil not delivered, as the goods were delivered in form, but not in substance, on which the freight was charged. The amount to be recovered would be the freight paid on the weight of the oil lost, which you state was 15 full tubs, a little over one ton.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,  
CHAS. J. SANDS,  
U. S. Vice-Consul.

At the trial, a clean Bill of Lading was produced, and proof that 180 tubs of oil (a portion of the same lot as that per *Moyune*) had subsequently been shipped from Hankow to Chinkiang per *Rona* and arrived in perfect order with the exception of one tub leaking slightly; which apparently shows that the tubs possessed average strength and were able to stand the voyage if properly handled. Also, there was shown a letter from the Chinkiang agent of the S. S. N. Co., in which he incautiously admitted with great distinctness that the oil arrived in extremely bad order.

Perhaps it may not be surprising after the rather full expression of opinion in the part of the Judge, that the decision was given for the defendants in close conformity with the above letter, and the Consul in his judgment lays stress upon the point that, "the plaintiff has not brought a single witness to prove that the oil was subjected to rough usage by the employees of the defendants while the oil was under their charge, either on board the steamer or receiving bulk."

If the delivery of cargo in bad order is to be no proof of rough usage, then this can only be proved by the officers or crew of the ship, who would in that event convict themselves of want of care or neglect of duty. This sort of evidence would certainly be very conclusive, if obtainable.

This decision is certainly contrary to our ideas of United States law, touching the responsibility of common carriers.

Yours &c.,  
A. SHIPPER.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1868.

#### MISSIONS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—Among the many changes that have come over this community during the past seven years, none is more noticeable to an observer than the amount of public attention given to Missionary operations. In former years, one of the Editors of the venerable *North-China Herald* was exposed to some jealous animadversion because he was induced to give a few items of intelligence, under the head of "Ecclesiastical;" and to his honor be it recorded that he bore the banter with an equanimity that was appropriate and exemplary.

But now, instead of being visited with what Comte the positive calls "the persecution of silence," Missionaries may congratulate themselves on having become the objects of a persistent regard—Editors and correspondents vying with each other in the amount of attention paid to their always unobtrusive and, generally, unheralded labors.

It is true that these attentions are often of a rather equivocal kind; sometimes unfriendly; almost always fault-finding, and occasionally apologetical, but in such a strain as to make the parties patronized exclaim "non tamen auxilium!" Nevertheless, missionaries and their doings are more and more the objects of public attention; and whether the notices taken of them come "of envy and strife," or else "of good-will," whether letters and editorials are penned "of contention, not sincerely; supposing to add addition to their burden; or are published out "of love, knowing that the missionary is set for the defence" of his cause and the doing of his work; whatever the motive may be, the result is a matter of rejoicing; so that he can adopt the very words of that old-time missionary who had himself so much to contend against; and may exclaim—"What then? Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, missions are discussed; and I therein do rejoice and will rejoice."

It is a good sign. It shows that the importance of missionary work is becoming better appreciated than it was in by-gone days. It makes a man of any intelligence feel (very properly) uneasy if he has nothing to say on a subject which has wrought such changes as the conversion of the Roman Empire, the subjugation of the Gothic nations, and the national regeneration of the British Isles—not to speak of more modern instances, in which results of the highest moment have been primarily brought about by missionary labors.

Such a book as Morival's on this subject is a "study"—one that takes the reader into the departments of history, and historical criticism; of philosophy, and philosophical analysis; of religion, and the religious instincts; and that too in a way makes him feel the study to be no child's play; but a most worthy subject of deep and broad and vigorous thought.

This being the rank our subject takes, its treatment should correspond. These squibs and would-be pleasantries are entirely out of place here. "Priests and Pig-tails" is a caption utterly unsuitable for any attempt, however well-meant, to vindicate the missionary's calling and as to the wonderful ignorance of a writer who treats on benevolent topics, and does not know (neither does he seem ashamed of not knowing) that invaluable little book "the Missing Link"—such ignorance is a *prima facie* disqualification for the office of a critic in this department.

Ignorance is not to be contended if it be ingenious and seeks for information; but when it combines unacquaintance with assumption, it cannot be considered respectable. There is much want of information which is to be excused in those who newly approach a great subject; there is also a disregard of pre-existing facts, bearing on such topics, which is inexcusable, even in a writer who means well and has some good measure of natural ability.

How frequently, within the last few weeks, your present correspondent has had occasion to make (to himself) remarks like the foregoing, it is not necessary to state; how often he has been moved to volunteer some simple statements of fact which would clear up needless difficulties, may also remain unsaid. But he cannot rest with a quiet mind after reading certain recent remarks on the "desirability of female education."

The writer of that article speaks of the difficulty of making a beginning "here,

as if no beginning had ever been made; whereas twenty years ago this very work was commenced in this very place; and there are now, and always have been schools for girls among the Chinese, under the care of Missionaries; day-schools as well as boarding-schools; and women engaged in instructing women to an extent known only to those who care to inform themselves.

It sounds strange indeed to hear Missionaries reproved for want of attention to schools—especially female schools; when heretofore it has been a most frequent charge against them that they occupied themselves too exclusively in school work, inasmuch that friends at home have taken them to task for doing that very thing which they are now blamed for neglecting.

Missionaries, of course, are a very poor set of people, full of faults; but, as a general thing, they are by no means wanting in this respect. On the contrary, they are the very pioneers in this good undertaking. What they do want is the support of friends, who will interest themselves in sustaining the schools which they are ready enough to superintend.

Let any party, or parties, come forward with the offer of an endowment—say for only seven years—of a girls' school, here in Shanghai; and there will be no lack, on the Missionaries' part, of loving care and effort for the good of those who might be thus supported. Such things have been done elsewhere, and might easily be accomplished here. The ladies of Shanghai might most appropriately constitute themselves the benefactors of their own sex in this simple, yet most effective way.

Estimating the expense of supporting one scholar at forty dollars a year, and setting the limit at thirty pupils, we have an annual expenditure of \$1,200 a year; or \$100 a month. Now the number of Christian women residing here may be reckoned at upwards of one hundred; so that an average of one dollar a month from each of these would ensure the success of such an undertaking.

Would they not cheerfully furnish this amount, if they could be assured that their school would be satisfactory conducted? There can be no doubt of it. If any one should think there is; if he supposes that the lessons of beneficence they learned at home, have all been lost upon the representatives of Christian womanhood whom we are proud of having among us; if he thinks their compassionate impulses and administrative abilities have all been left behind them; and that while women are the life and soul of all beneficent institutions elsewhere, they are not competent to conduct and sustain one here; then I have nothing to say to such a one, except that he shall not have the honor of being a subscriber to the new school. But so cannot, and so will not think,

Your constant Reader,

E. W. S.

Shanghai, July 15th, 1868.

The friends of Missionaries at home are frequently their worst guides; and the desire to comply with their wishes frequently causes grave errors.

There is an admirable school in Hongkong where girls are educated for \$10 a year. There is no need to support them at all. We simply urge that Missionaries should lay themselves out to educate young native females as a branch of Missionary work, and do not at all see the necessity for the large amount claimed.—Ed.

#### Miscellaneous.

A correspondent sends us the following particulars relative to the trial trip of the *Hong-que*:

The steamer *Hong-que* was built by J. P. Roberts, at the New Dock, during 1867-68, of live oak, Georgia and Oregon pine. Length, 165 feet; breadth, 26; depth, 17; carrying capacity, 600 tons. Coal bunkers 70 tons; consumption, eight tons in 24 hours with a speed of 10 miles per hour. Draft of water—light six feet; loaded ten feet. Horse power of engines 150.

The above steamer went for a trial trip on Saturday last, leaving the Old Dock about 11 o'clock in the morning, having on board a number of guests, although the inclemency of the weather prevented many from going. She crossed the Bar at noon, and passed the Light-ship at 5.30 p.m. After spending a couple of hours very pleasantly bathing on the beach at the North Saddle, the guests returned on board, and the steamer left for Shanghai at 8.15 a.m. of the 12th instant, passing the Light-ship at 1.40 p.m., the Beacon at 3.16, Red Buoy 4.30, and Old Dock at 5.45 p.m.

The *Hong-que* is commanded by Captain Cooper, late Yang-tze pilot of the steamer *Rona*, and is, we understand, to be employed in the Hankow trade under the control of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

We have been favoured with the following memoranda of the order in which the Tea clipper left Foochow and passed Amoy.

|                   |   |                |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Sir Lancelot..... | 1 |                |
| Ariel.....        | 2 | Same day.      |
| Taijing.....      | 3 |                |
| Spindrift.....    | 4 | Next day.      |
| Lah-loo.....      | 5 | Following day. |

Passed Amoy.

|                   |  |           |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| Taijing.....      |  |           |
| Ariel.....        |  | Same day. |
| Sir Lancelot..... |  |           |
| Lah-loo.....      |  | Next day. |

The *Lah-loo*, in point of time, gained a day on the *Ariel*, *Taijing* and *Spindrift* and a day and a half on the *Sir Lancelot*.

#### THE BURMESE EXPLORING EXPEDITION. (Englishman.)

We have news from Burmah to the effect that Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart reached Rangoon on the evening of the first instant. They left the expeditionary party at Pansee on the Shan frontiers. Captain Sladen, with Dr. Anderson and Captain Bowers, had gone on, and hoped to reach Momein in fifteen days.

We have already noticed the difficulties which the Burmese exploring expedition under Captain Sladen met with before reaching Bhamo, but according to the *Rangoon Gazette*, these which they subsequently encountered were of a far more serious character. The party left Bhamo on the 27th of February, and arrived the following day at Tatikaw on the Taping River, where their mules were waiting them. They were delayed here in making final arrangements, and packing their baggage until the 2nd of March. On that day they started.

After marching about three miles, and almost as soon as the ascent of the Kakyen hills was commenced, shots began to be fired at the party from the jungle, and after a year had fallen between Captain Sladen and Mr. Stewart, and the shots began to be more frequent, the party halted for the escort to come up. The escort, however, did not make its appearance so it was determined to push on, and about midnight the party reached Ponelain, a distance of eleven miles, a few shots fired into the jungle having quieted the Kakhys. Eight of the mules had disappeared with their loads, the ammunition had not come, and nothing could be heard of the escort with the treasure. The Ponelain Sambwa, who had guaranteed to escort the party in safety, set off the next day to look for the missing, who all came in on the morning of the 4th with only some of the baggage lost. On the very next day the Sambwa commenced attempts to extort money from the party for the purpose of propitiating the inhabitants, and after these demands had been satisfied, an advance of eight miles were made to Lohung. There it was discovered that the Chinese Interpreter, furnished by the King of Burmah, had disappeared. He appears to have been a drunken rascal, and had proposed to the Sambwa to murder the Europeans and carry off the treasure. On the 6th the party marched four miles to Pansee, situated on a hill 3,000 feet above the sea. There the Sambwa again demanded Rs. 2,000 to bribe a force of Shans and Kakhys said to be about five miles from Pansee, but his demand was refused, as the whole funds of the expedition, consisting of the private money of Captains Sladen and Williams, and Mr. Stewart, did not exceed Rs. 4,800. The same day the muleteers deserted with their mules, and thus the expedition was detained for two months without being able to advance or return. The delay, however, was not altogether so unfortunate, for a force of about five thousand Shans, under a Chinese Chief named Leeceat, had actually assembled for the purpose of stopping and plundering the party.

Captain Sladen had, before leaving Bhamo, written to the Panthays to assist him against the Shans, and whilst the expedition was halted at Pansee, the Panthays defeated Leeceat's force, and arrived within two marches of Pansee. During the halt, however, the party were constantly fired at from a distance by the Kakhys, who seemed to want the courage to attack, although they were almost daily sacrificing bullocks and consulting the Nats for a favorable opportunity of doing so. After the party had been at Pansee nearly a month, the Kakhys offered to carry their baggage themselves, instead of waiting for mules, and about 100 men, fully armed, and under the command of different Sambwas and Paminces, came into the camp for that purpose. Each Sambwa wished his own men to carry the most valuable boxes, evidently intending to carry them off altogether, and after constant disputes amongst themselves, and being warned that any one attempting to carry off a box would be shot, they took their men away. When the news of the success of the Panthays arrived, the funds of the expedition had been reduced to about three thousand rupees, which was considered insufficient for the expenses of the whole party to Momein, fifty miles distant, and back to Bhamo. It was then decided that Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart should return, as we have already mentioned, and that the remainder of the party should proceed. Since Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart left, the Panthays have sent messages to say that they would arrive in about twelve days to escort the party to Momein, so that there is still every reason to hope that the expedition will not return without having accomplished its object.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

TEA.  
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship.                         | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou.    | Dust. | Souchong. | TOTAL<br>BLACK. | Japan<br>Unclassed. | Sorta. | Young<br>Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | TOTAL<br>GREEN. |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Total as per last Report..... |          |              | 80,189.53  | " "   | " "       | 80,189.53       | 2,968.27            | " "    | 4,378.00        | 192.57 | 216.69   | 1,931.63  | 5,366.53   | 13,402.00       |
| Helen Nicholson .....         |          | London ..... | 7,002.38   | " "   | " "       | 7,002.38        | " "                 | " "    | " "             | " "    | " "      | " "       | " "        | " "             |
| Challenge .....               | 9        | Do. ....     | 6,281.94   | " "   | " "       | 6,281.94        | " "                 | " "    | " "             | " "    | " "      | " "       | " "        | " "             |
| Ernst & Maria .....           | 10       | Do. ....     | 2,610.50   | " "   | " "       | 2,610.50        | " "                 | " "    | " "             | " "    | " "      | " "       | " "        | " "             |
| City of Aberdeen .....        | 13       | Do. ....     | 4,622.74   | " "   | " "       | 4,622.74        | " "                 | " "    | 722.50          | " "    | " "      | 25.00     | 114.00     | 214.60          |
| Argonaut .....                | 10       | Do. ....     | 9,925.64   | " "   | " "       | 9,925.64        | 312.40              | " "    | 273.75          | " "    | 16.45    | 14.52     | 280.60     | 1,012.73        |
|                               |          |              |            | " "   | " "       |                 |                     | " "    |                 | " "    | " "      | " "       | " "        |                 |
| Total.....                    |          |              | 110,581.93 | " "   | " "       | 110,581.93      | 2,620.67            | " "    | 4,737.25        | 192.57 | 236.44   | 2,078.15  | 5,770.18   | 14,029.22       |

TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship.            | Cleared. | Destination.  | Congou. | Oolong. | Brick. | TOTAL<br>BLACK. | Japan<br>Unclassed. | Young<br>Hyson. | Hyson. | Sorte. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | TOTAL<br>GREEN. |
|------------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Costa Rica ..... | July 14  | New York..... | 1.40    | ..      | ..     | 1.40            | ..                  | 60.81           | 3.00   | ..     | ..       | 6.00      | 62.55      | 131.80          |
|                  |          |               | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..         | ..              |
|                  |          |               | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..         | ..              |
|                  |          |               | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..         | ..              |
|                  |          |               | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..         | ..              |
|                  |          |               | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..     | ..     | ..       | ..        | ..         | ..              |
|                  |          | Total....     | 1.40    | ..      | ..     | 1.40            | ..                  | 60.81           | 3.00   | ..     | ..       | 6.00      | 62.55      | 131.86          |

SILK.

|                               | To<br>GREAT BRITAIN. | To<br>MARSEILLES. | To<br>AMERICA. | To<br>HONGKONG & COAST<br>PORTS. | TOTAL CHINA. | JAPAN TRANSSHIPPED. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                               | Bales.               | Bales.            | Bales.         | Bales.                           | Bales.       | Bales.              | Bales.       |
| Total as per last Report..... | 5806                 | 1890              | 29             | 120                              | 7845         | 1067                | 8002         |
| Elizora and Costa Rica .....  | ..                   | ..                | 57             | 4                                | 2661         | 133                 | 2732         |
| Total....                     | 5806                 | 1890              | 86             | 124                              | 10506        | 1199                | 11634        |

COTTON.

| Ship.                         | Cleared. | HONGKONG. |            |                | COAST PORTS. |            |                | JAPAN.  |            |                | TOTAL.   |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|---------|------------|----------------|----------|
|                               |          | Export.   | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Export.      | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Export. | Re-export. | Trans-shipped. | Piculs.  |
| Total as per last Report..... |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | 1,672.70     | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | 1,672.70 |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
|                               |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | ..           | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | ..       |
| Total.....                    |          | ..        | ..         | ..             | 1,672.70     | ..         | ..             | ..      | ..         | ..             | 1,672.70 |

## OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11TH, 1868.

|                                                                                                             | MALWA.     |               | PATNA.    |              | BENARES.  |              | FEROHAN.  |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                                                                             | Chests.    | Weight.       | Chests.   | Weight.      | Chests.   | Weight.      | Chests.   | Weight.   |
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels .....                                                        | 898        | 898.00        | 40        | 48.00        | 70        | 84.00        | ..        | ..        |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ..... | 5          | 5.00          | ..        | ..           | ..        | ..           | ..        | ..        |
| Imported direct to the shore .....                                                                          | ..         | ..            | ..        | ..           | ..        | ..           | ..        | ..        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                                                                           | <b>903</b> | <b>903.00</b> | <b>40</b> | <b>48.00</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>84.00</b> | <b>..</b> | <b>..</b> |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption .....                              | 303        | 30.50         | 108       | 129.60       | 46        | 55.20        | ..        | ..        |

## RE-EXPORTED.

| Description.  | Chinking. |        | Kutking. |       | Hankow. |       | Chefoo. |        | Tientsin. |        | Newchwang. |        | Ningpo. |        | Kee-lung. |       | Total. |         |
|---------------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|
|               | Chts.     | Wght.  | Chts.    | Wght. | Chts.   | Wght. | Chts.   | Wght.  | Chts.     | Wght.  | Chts.      | Wght.  | Chts.   | Wght.  | Chts.     | Wght. | Chts.  | Wght.   |
| Malwa .....   | 148       | 148.00 | 43       | 43.00 | 98      | 98.00 | 185     | 185.00 | 501       | 201.00 | 162        | 162.00 | 128     | 128.00 | ..        | ..    | 465    | 965.00  |
| Patna .....   | 1         | 1.00   | ..       | ..    | ..      | 1.00  | ..      | 1.00   | ..        | 1.00   | ..         | 1.00   | ..      | 1.00   | ..        | ..    | 1      | 1.00    |
| Benares ..... | ..        | ..     | ..       | ..    | ..      | ..    | ..      | ..     | 20        | 31.00  | 2          | 2.40   | 3       | 2.40   | ..        | ..    | ..     | 30.00   |
| Turkey .....  | ..        | ..     | ..       | ..    | ..      | ..    | ..      | ..     | ..        | ..     | ..         | ..     | ..      | ..     | ..        | ..    | ..     | ..      |
| Total .....   | 149       | 149.00 | 43       | 43.00 | 99      | 99.00 | 185     | 185.00 | 222       | 222.00 | 165        | 165.00 | 143     | 145.00 | ..        | ..    | 1015   | 1022.00 |

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

| NAME OF VESSEL. | FLAG.   | RIG.   | TONS. | Voyage.               | LAY DAYS. | RATES.   | REMARKS.   |
|-----------------|---------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Frölich         | N. Ger. | Brig   | 360   | To Newchwang and back | 23        | \$ 0.25  | Per picul. |
| Hindal          | "       | Sloop  | 319   | " " " "               | 23        | 0.25     | "          |
| Iskjold         | Danish  | Brig   | 194   | " " " "               | 20        | 0.27     | "          |
| Rumynsø         | British | "      | 181   | " " " "               | 14        | 800.00   | In full.   |
| "               | "       | "      | 181   | Or Chiefo and back    | 14        | 650.00   | "          |
| St. Paul.       | Siam.   | Barque | 299   | To Keelung and back   | 20        | 3.75     | Per ton.   |
| St. Mary        | "       | "      | 411   | " " " "               | 25        | 50.00    | "          |
| Nipon           | N. Ger. | Brig   | 412   | " Swatow "            | 40        | 5,500.00 | In full.   |
| Valenta         | Amer.   | Barque | 475   | Monthly Charter       | —         | 1,500.00 | Per month. |
| Colocoma        | "       | Brig   | 421   | " " " "               | —         | 2,000.00 | "          |

SHANGHAI, JULY 17, 1868.

## IMPORTS.

SINCE our issue of the 11th, no Mails have been due or arrived.—The *Costa Rica* with American Mail left on the 16th, and this and the French Mail will leave about the same time to-morrow morning.

The news from Tientsin having been better, there has been considerable activity in the Shirting Market.

The arrivals have been the *Charger* from Liverpool, and the *Northampton* from Sydney.

Grey 8-lbs. Shirtings were quoted this Mail last year at Tls. 2.9.0. In Exchange there have been a large business. Bank paper £350,000, Merchants £950,000, Francs, Bank 100,000 Merchants 750,000.

**SOFT GOODS.**—During the past two weeks, a very large business has taken place in Grey Goods at prices showing a gradual rise on the rates current at the departure of last mail. During the early part of the fortnight the demand was chiefly for 7 lbs. Cloth—and considerable sales of this kind were effected at advancing prices. Subsequently better accounts from the North induced a bond side demand among the native dealers and large sales from both first and second hands have been the result.

The fortnight's transactions may be roughly estimated at 240 a 250,000 pieces from first hands; 60 a 65,000 from second hands—and 60,000 pieces of all weights to arrive. Prices of 7-lbs. are fully 6 cents per piece and 8.4-lbs., 3 a 4 cents per piece higher than last Mail.

The Stock of GREY SHIRTINGS is now estimated at 600 a 620,000 pieces, including all vessels in port—and of this quantity, fully one third is beyond the control of first hands.

**T-CLOTHS.**—Have been much asked for during the fortnight and in the absence of full supplies of the best goods—fair to good ordinary 6 a 7 lbs. Cloth has improved in value about 5 cents per piece.—Common makes have also been wanted for the river ports. 8-lbs. have gone off freely at last rates—and are still in fair demand at quotations.

**WHITE SHIRTINGS.**—Rates continue low and the demand is far from active.—Some few sales are quoted at reduced prices—but most holders prefer to wait a more active enquiry. The quotation given at foot must be considered as more or less nominal, but those for the finest counts represent actual transactions.

**DRILLS.**—Both English and American have changed hands freely since last Mail—the prices paid varying from day to day. Best American are now quoted Tls. 4.34 per piece—and there are offers at slightly under this figure for Goods to arrive. There is a good enquiry for ordinary kinds of English make at Tls. 4 a 4.10 per piece.

**SHEETINGS.**—Are in slightly better favor for American Goods—but a large Auction Sale of damaged bales to-day will tend to prevent any present rise in value.

**JEANS.**—Are very scarce and much wanted.

In FANCY GOODS & WOOLLENS.—There is no material change to report. Sales have been to a very moderate extent, and it is difficult to name any special article in which the alteration has been in favor of importers.

**STAIRS PRODUCE.**—The *Hannah Nicholson*, from Freemantle, W. Australia, brought a cargo of Sandal wood, and buyers have taken a portion of it, Tls. 3.65 per picul is asked for the balance. Sapan wood, Rattans, etc. saleable in small lots at quotations. Mangrove bark, stocks large.

**SUGAR** shows further symptoms of improvement; holders are asking higher rates. No accurate quotation can be given.

Reported since the 3rd instant inwards, 18,612 piculs Brown, 20,479 piculs White. Exported, 6,379 piculs Brown, 3,680 White.

**METALS.**—IRON.—Nail Rod—Suitable assortments out of late arrivals have met with a ready sale at our last quotations, but small sized Rods are increasing in Stock and holders would be willing sellers at even lower quotations, say Tls. 2 per picul, but buyers are not to be found.

Quotations are unaltered with the exception of assortments of small sized Rods which must now be put at Tls. 2 per picul nominally.

**LEAD.**—Holders have recovered from the panic caused by the arrivals last mentioned. 2,062 piculs have been exported to the river ports, and prices returned to 6.90 for best brands, and 6.75 to 6.80 inferior marks. Sales are reported at these rates.

**COALS.**—The demand is slight, and stocks ample. The *Northampton* from Sydney brings a large cargo, and there have been five small vessels from Keelung. Prices remain without change.

## QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 74.9.0. EQUAL MEX. \$ 100.

| GREY SHIRTINGS—             |       | T.m.c. | T.m.c. | LONG ELKS—                |       | T.m.c. | T.m.c. |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 7 lbs.                      | ..... | 2.2.6  | 2.3.2  | Scarlet, 21 yds. II       | ..... | 6.9.0  | .....  |
| 8 1/2 to 8.6 lbs.           | ..... | 3.0.0  | 3.3.5  | Assorted, II H.           | ..... | 6.9.0  | 6.9.5  |
| 9 to 9.12 lbs.              | ..... | 1.9.5  | 2.0.0  | Assorted, C P H           | ..... | 6.7.0  | 6.8.0  |
| 50 Reed                     | ..... | 2.1.0  | 2.1.0  | LASTINGS, 30 yds.         | ..... | 11.5.0 | 12.2.5 |
| 60 "                        | ..... | 2.2.0  | 2.2.0  | CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.   | ..... | 8.0.0  | 8.5.0  |
| 64 "                        | ..... | 2.2.5  | 2.3.5  | CRAPE LUSTRES.....        | ..... | 4.5.0  | 4.7.0  |
| 66 "                        | ..... | 2.6.0  | 2.6.0  | ORLEANS—                  |       |        |        |
| 72 "                        | ..... | 3.0.0  | 3.0.0  | Figured, 30 yds.....      | ..... | 3.5.0  | 3.7.0  |
| 80 a 84 Reed                | ..... | 2.6.0  | 3.2.0  | Plain, 30 yds.....        | ..... | 3.3.0  | 3.5.0  |
| T-CLOTHS—                   |       |        |        | Nail Rod.....             |       | 2.1.0  | 2.3.0  |
| 6 lbs.                      | ..... | 1.4.5  | 1.8.5  | Fair to good assorted     | ..... | 2.4.0  | 2.5.5  |
| 7 lbs.                      | ..... | 2.7.0  | 2.7.0  | Hoop                      | ..... | 2.5.0  | 2.5.5  |
| 8 to 8.4 lbs.               | ..... | 4.1.0  | 4.1.0  | Flat and Round.....       | ..... | 2.6.0  | 2.2.0  |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.    | ..... | 3.4.5  | 4.1.5  | LEAD                      | ..... | 6.7.5  | 6.9.0  |
| AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.     | ..... | 4.0.0  | 4.1.0  | TIN PLATES.....           | ..... | 4.5.0  | 5.0.0  |
| AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 40 yds. | ..... | 4.0.0  | 4.1.0  | STEEL                     | ..... | 4.5.0  | 4.7.0  |
| ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.     | ..... | 3.7.0  | 3.8.0  | PLINTS                    | ..... | 1.6.5  | .....  |
| DUTCH DRILLS 30 a 40 yds.   | ..... | 0.6.5  | 0.6.5  | WINDOW GLASS.....         | ..... | 3.8.0  | 5.0.0  |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....    | ..... | 0.6.5  | 0.6.5  | PEPPER—                   |       |        |        |
| Brown.....                  | ..... | 0.6.5  | 0.6.5  | Black                     | ..... | 8.0.0  | 9.0.0  |
| WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS     | ..... | 2.2.0  | 2.2.0  | White                     | ..... | 8.0.0  | 9.0.0  |
| Dyed.....                   | ..... | 2.2.0  | 2.2.0  | BETEL NUT—                |       |        |        |
| BROCADES—                   |       |        |        | Cochin China.....         | ..... | 3.0.0  | 3.3.0  |
| White, 40 yds.              | ..... | 2.2.0  | 2.2.5  | Singapore                 | ..... | 2.4.0  | 2.6.0  |
| Dyed.....                   | ..... | 2.6.5  | 2.8.0  | RATTANS—                  |       |        |        |
| DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.      | ..... | 4.5.0  | 5.0.0  | Strait, common.....       | ..... | 2.0.0  | 2.4.0  |
| GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....      | ..... | 2.7.0  | 2.8.0  | Banjeranasing.....        | ..... | 4.2.0  | 5.0.0  |
| CHINTZ—                     |       |        |        | SATAN WOOD—               |       |        |        |
| Assorted.....               | ..... | 1.3.5  | 1.8.5  | 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | ..... | 1.9.5  | .....  |
| Blue                        | ..... | 1.4.0  | 1.5.0  | G a 7 "                   | ..... | 1.4.0  | 1.7.0  |
| Brown.....                  | ..... | 2.0.0  | 2.3.0  | SANDAL WOOD—              |       |        |        |
| Scarlet                     | ..... | 2.0.0  | 2.3.0  | South Sea Island.....     | ..... | 3.5.0  | 3.6.5  |
| TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....    | ..... | 2.1.0  | 2.3.5  | Malabar                   | ..... | 10.8.0 | 11.5.0 |
| VELVETS—                    |       |        |        | MANGROVE BARK—            |       |        |        |
| Black, 22 in.               | ..... | 0.2.0  | 0.2.1  | Singapore and Penang ..   | ..... | 1.4.0  | 1.6.0  |
| Blue, 22 in.                | ..... | 0.2.0  | 0.2.1  | Siam                      | ..... | .....  | .....  |
| VELVETENS—                  |       |        |        | Strait                    | ..... | 19.0.0 | 19.5.0 |
| Black, 18 in.               | ..... | 0.1.6  | 0.1.6  | Malacca                   | ..... | 20.0.0 | 21.0.0 |
| 26 in.                      | ..... | 0.2.6  | 0.2.6  | RICE—                     |       |        |        |
| DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.    | ..... | 0.8.0  | 1.0.0  | Arracan and Rangoon ..    | ..... | 1.0.0  | 1.2.0  |
| MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.     | ..... | 0.8.0  | 1.0.0  | Siam, Cargo               | ..... | 1.0.0  | 1.2.0  |
| CAMLETS, English—           |       |        |        | good to finest white      | ..... | .....  | .....  |
| S 55 yds.                   | ..... | 13.5.0 | 13.5.0 | Bengal, com. to middling  | ..... | 1.20   | .....  |
| S S                         | ..... | 12.5.0 | 13.2.5 | Chinese                   | ..... | 1.50   | 1.6.0  |
| S S S                       | ..... | 9.0.0  | 10.5.0 | good to fine              | ..... | .....  | .....  |
| SPANISH STRIPES.....        | ..... | 0.5.5  | 0.7.0  | Japan                     | ..... | 1.3.0  | .....  |
| MEDIUM BROAD AND HAIR       | ..... | 0.8.0  | 1.1.0  |                           |       |        |        |
| CLOTH.....                  | ..... | 0.8.0  | 1.1.0  |                           |       |        |        |

## SUGAR—

|                        |       |       |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | 2.0.0 | 2.3.0 |
| Formosa                | 2.0.0 | 2.5.0 |
| Brown, Hainan          | 3.0.0 | 3.1.0 |
| Formosa & Amoy         | 3.1.0 | 3.5.0 |
| Swallow                | 3.5.0 | 3.5.0 |
| Canton                 | 3.5.0 | 3.2.0 |
| Manila                 | 2.3.0 | 2.8.0 |

|                          |        |        |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| White, common to fair    | 4.1.0  | 4.5.0  |
| medium                   | 4.9.0  | 5.3.0  |
| fine to finest           | 6.1.0  | 6.5.0  |
| COALS—                   |        |        |
| English.....             | 9.5.0  | .....  |
| Cardiff.....             | 10.5.0 | .....  |
| American Anthracite..... | 13.0.0 | .....  |
| Sydney                   | 9.5.0  | 10.0.0 |
| Japan                    | 6.5.5  | 6.5.0  |
| Formosa                  | 6.0.0  | 6.5.0  |

**OPIUM.**—*Malacca.*—Shows a slight improvement, the arrival of short supplies from the South having caused an advance to Tls. 500 a Tls. 505.

*Patna.*—Has also improved during the fortnight. More favorable advices from Hongkong caused a spurt to Tls. 485 a even 488 at one time; but rates have since fallen to Tls. 480 which is to-day's quotation. *Benares* is quoted at Tls. 465, with a very limited demand.

|                                          | Malacca.      | Patna.      |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Stock on July 2nd, 1868.....             | 3,840 Chests. | 622 Chests. |
| Imports since last Stocks.....           | 910 "         | 110 "       |
| Total.....                               | 4,750 Chests. | 732 Chests. |
| Deliveries.....                          | 1,569 "       | 423 "       |
| Estimated Stocks on July 16th, 1868..... | 3,181 Chests. | 309 Chests. |

## EXPORTS.

**TEA.**—**BLACK.**—A large business has been done during the past fortnight, at irregular but generally declining figures for medium to fine grades, quotations for which are about Tls. 2 below those current at last mail's departure. The greater portion of the settlements consists of Ninghow. Of finest teas our market is entirely cleared. The relatively high prices demanded by some holders for the common descriptions have checked business in these kinds, but the few transactions reported have been on rather easier terms.

Settlements on the market ..... 121 chops, 39,445 chests.  
Re-shipments on owners' account ..... 84 " 32,940 "

Stock ..... 87 " 36,180 "

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

|         |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|
| Holows  | Tls. 20.5.0 @ Tls. 35.1.0 |
| Onahms  | " 22.0.0 @ " 35.5.0       |
| Oopacks | " 28.0.0 @ " 30.5.0       |
| Ninghow | " 22.5.0 @ " 38.8.0       |

**GREEN.**—Settlements since last mail, amount to 9 chops Pingsuey at Tls. 35 a 41.75 proportion, being a slight decline on our last quotations. One chop good Shanghai packed Tea has realised Tls. 38.1. Stocks of both Pingsuey and Shanghai packed Teas have more than doubled since last mail, and there seems little disposition to do any large business at present rates.

| Settlements & Reshipments:—      | Stock of Green Tea is estimated at:— |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.     | 1-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.         |
| 8,605 " Pingsuey.                | 12,238 " Pingsuey.                   |
| 1,971 " S'hai packed, Japan, &c. | 3,500 " Shanghai packed, Japan, &c.  |
| 10,576 1/2 chests                | 15,728 1/2 chests.                   |

## QUOTATIONS.

| GUNPOWDER. |              | IMPERIAL. |              | YOUNG HYSON.    |              |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Pingsuey.  | Per picul.   | Pingsuey. | Per picul.   | Pingsuey.       | Per picul.   |
| Cargo      | .....        | Cargo     | .....        | Cargo           | .....        |
| .....      | Tls. 30 a 36 | .....     | Tls. 22 a 25 | .....           | Tls. 18 a 24 |
| Superior   | .....        | Superior  | .....        | Superior        | .....        |
| .....      | 38 a 48      | .....     | 26 a 34      | .....           | 26 a 32      |
| Fine       | .....        | Fine      | .....        | Fine            | .....        |
| .....      | 36 a 60      | .....     | 36 a 42      | .....           | 34 a 42      |
| Finest     | .....        | Finest    | .....        | Finest          | .....        |
| .....      | 62 a 68      | .....     | 44 a 48      | .....           | 44 a 48      |
| HYSON.     |              | TIANKAY.  |              | JAPAN.          |              |
| Pingsuey.  | Per picul.   | Pingsuey. | Per picul.   | Prices Nominal. | Per picul.   |
| Cargo      | .....        | Cargo     | .....        | Cargo           | .....        |
| .....      | none.        | .....     | Tls. 10 a 12 | .....           | Tls. 00 a 00 |
| Superior   | .....        | Superior  | .....        | Superior        | .....        |
| .....      | "            | .....     | 13 a 15      | .....           | 00 a 00      |
| Fine       | .....        | Fine      | .....        | Fine            | .....        |
| .....      | "            | .....     | 17 a 20      | .....           | 00 a 00      |
| Finest     | .....        | Finest    | .....        | Finest          | .....        |
| .....      | "            | .....     | "            | .....           | 00 a 00      |

From Hankow our dates are to the 11th instant. The arrival of second crop teas had stimulated an active enquiry, resulting in a large business. Second crop Oopacks, the majority of which were considered inferior to those of last season, realised Tls. 20 a Tls. 25. In fair Onahms there had been a few settlements at Tls. 16.50 a Tls. 18.25 per picul, but the majority of holders preferred shipping to Shanghai where they expected to obtain better terms.

Quotations are:—  
Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais, medium to good medium (1st crop)...Tls. 23.0.0 a Tls. 27.0.0  
fair to medium (2nd crop) " 20.0.0 a " 25.0.0  
Onahms, fair to good medium " 16.6.0 a " 28.5.0  
1868-9 Settlements..... 240,835 chests. Stock.....10,500 chests.  
1867-8 " 186,937 " " 41,000 "

From Kiuikiang our dates are to the 11th instant. Only a limited business had been done in Black Teas and stocks were quite nominal, tea men preferring to ship to Shanghai than accept reduced prices.

Export to Great Britain is as under— 1868-9 1867-8

BLACK.....20,720,564 lbs. ... 15,670,281 lbs.

GREEN.....1,838,319 " ... 1,014,156 "

Total..... 22,558,883 lbs. ... 16,684,437 lbs.

**SILK.**—Considerable business was transacted during last mail day, and settlements were increased to fully 5,000 bales, of which fully 500 to 600 bales were purchased too late for that steamer, and go forward by this opportunity. Immediately after the departure of the mail on the 4th instant, purchases of Silk were continued, chiefly for the P. M. Co.'s steamer *Costa Rica*, (which left this port on the 15th instant, with 57 bales of Silk on board). Subsequently, settlements became more general, and during the past few days a large business has been transacted, fully 4,500 bales having been bought, making a total of 5,000 bales for the fortnight. Prices have been very irregular, some parcels of Silk being purchased at about last mail's rates, while others show an advance of fully Tls. 15 to 30 per picul; as the mail closes, however, there appears more disposition on the part of holders of Silk to meet the demands for lower prices asked by the buyers, and rates are decidedly weaker. Arrivals from the Interior having come forward upon a large scale, induced no doubt by the high range of prices ruling on this market, the unsold Stock has increased to fully 4,000 a 5,000 bales. From Ningpo about 350 bales and from Hankow 21 Bales, have been received.

Export from 1st June 1893 to date,—

|                                       | Rain Silk. | Thrown. | Coarse. | Japan. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Brought forward from last Report..... | 3,392      | ...     | ...     | 1,002  | 4,394  |
| July 1st, "Formosa," to Hongkong..... | 956        | ...     | ...     | 157    | 1,113  |
| " 4th, "Ganges," to Hongkong.....     | 3,600      | ...     | ...     | 148    | 3,648  |
| " 12th, "Prince Kang," to Foochow.... | 4          | ...     | ...     | ...    | 4      |
| " 14th, "Costa Rica," to America..... | 57         | ...     | ...     | ...    | 57     |
| Total .....                           | 7,999      | ...     | ...     | 1,307  | 9,216  |
| Season 1892-93 .....                  | 2,643      | 27      | ...     | 192    | 2,855  |

Prices.—In Taels, are per picul of 133½ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 3d. per Tael.

London Value per lb. 23rd March, 1893.

| Turtles.—Chop No.    | Tls.           | None. | per pic.              | None. | p. lb.              | None. |
|----------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| " 1 .....            | Tls. 570 a 590 | "     | 31s. 6d. a 32s. 1d.   | "     | 80s. 0d. a 30s. 6d. | "     |
| " 2 .....            | Tls. 550 a 570 | "     | 29s. 11d. a 31s. 0d.  | "     | 28s. 6d. a 29s. 0d. | "     |
| " 3 & 3½ .....       | Tls. 500 a 510 | "     | 27s. 3d. a 29s. 5d.   | "     | 26s. 0d. a 27s. 0d. | "     |
| " 4 .....            | Tls. 440 a 480 | "     | 24s. 1d. a 26s. 3d.   | "     | 23s. 6d. a 25s. 6d. | "     |
| " 5 & 6 com. ....    | Tls. 375 a 410 | "     | 23s. 8d. a 25s. 6d.   | "     | 20s. 6d. a 22s. 0d. | "     |
| " 7 .....            | Tls. 470 a 490 | "     | 24s. 8d. a 25s. 9d.   | "     | 24s. 0d. a 25s. 0d. | "     |
| " 8 .....            | Tls. 410 a 460 | "     | 21s. 1d. a 25s. 2d.   | "     | 21s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. | "     |
| " 9 .....            | Tls. 400 a 430 | "     | 22s. 0d. a 23s. 7d.   | "     | 20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d. | "     |
| " 4, 5 & 6 com. .... | Tls. 350 a 380 | "     | 19s. 4d. a 20s. 11d.  | "     | 18s. 6d. a 19s. 6d. | "     |
| " 10 .....           | None.          | "     | None.                 | "     | None.               | "     |
| " 11 .....           | Tls. 390 a 410 | "     | 21s. 6d. a 22s. 6d.   | "     | 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d. | "     |
| " 12 .....           | Tls. 370 a 390 | "     | 20s. 6d. a 21s. 6d.   | "     | 18s. 6d. a 20s. 0d. | "     |
| " 4 & 6 com. ....    | Tls. 320 a 360 | "     | 17s. 6d. a 19s. 11d.  | "     | 17s. 0d. a 18s. 0d. | "     |
| " 13 .....           | Tls. 490 a 500 | "     | 20s. 6d. a 27s. 3d.   | "     | 25s. 0d. a 26s. 0d. | "     |
| " 14 .....           | Tls. 455 a 475 | "     | 24s. 11d. a 25s. 11d. | "     | 23s. 0d. a 24s. 0d. | "     |
| " 15 .....           | Tls. 420 a 440 | "     | 23s. 1d. a 24s. 1d.   | "     | 21s. 0d. a 22s. 6d. | "     |
| " 16 .....           | Tls. 370 a 410 | "     | 20s. 6d. a 23s. 6d.   | "     | 19s. 0d. a 20s. 6d. | "     |
| " 17 .....           | Tls. 430 a 435 | "     | 23s. 7d. a 23s. 10d.  | "     | 20s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. | "     |
| " 18 & 19 .....      | Tls. 355 a 375 | "     | 19s. 7d. a 20s. 8d.   | "     | 18s. 6d. a 21s. 0d. | "     |
| " 20 .....           | Tls. 370 a 385 | "     | 20s. 6d. a 21s. 2d.   | "     | 18s. 6d. a 19s. 0d. | "     |
| " 21 .....           | None.          | "     | None.                 | "     | None.               | "     |
| " 22 .....           | Tls. 590 a 620 | "     | 32s. 1d. a 33s. 9d.   | "     | 32s. 0d. a 33s. 0d. | "     |
| " 23 .....           | Tls. 580 a 600 | "     | 31s. 6d. a 32s. 8d.   | "     | 30s. 6d. a 32s. 0d. | "     |

The Mess. Imp. Steamer "Dupleix" (to leave on the 18th instant) has 208 bales Japan and about 2,500 lbs. China Silk engaged; and the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Ellora" has 130 bales Japan and about 3,000 bales China Silk on board.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates of exchange, after some fluctuations which brought them down to 6½ for Bank and 6¼ for Private paper, closed firm at 6½ for Bank, 6¼ for Private. It depends entirely on the importance of silk transactions on the one side, and the wants of remittances for the import trade on the other, whether rates will keep their value or decline.

The business for this mail has been considerable, amounting altogether to say £1,300,000 paper sold, Bank and private, besides 20 lakhs of rupees.

Rates on India very irregular, according to the wants of Banks; 315 to 318 for Bombay, and 310 to 319 for Calcutta.

Hongkong 26½ nominal. Dollars higher 74.90.

Money market tight.

|                                                     |                        |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| On London { Bank Rate, sight, .....                 | 6s. 0½d.               | } per Tael. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, .....                  | 6s. 2½d.               |             |
| Credit, .....                                       | 6s. 3d.                |             |
| Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight, ..... | 6s. 2½d.               |             |
| On Paris—Credit, 6 months' sight Bank, .....        | frs. 7.82½             | }           |
| Documentary, 6 months' sight, .....                 | frs. 7.85              |             |
| On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, .....        | Rs. 320 per 100 Taels. |             |
| On Bombay— .....                                    | Rs. 316                |             |
| On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, .....        | 20 per cent discount.  | }           |
| Private, 15 days' sight, .....                      | 26½                    |             |

## BULLION:—

GOLD BLER.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.  
HAB SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.  
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.90.  
CAROLINE DOLLARS.—77.50.  
COPPER CASH.—1,480 per Tael.

## YOKOHAMA, JULY 11, 1893.

## IMPORTS.

The continued rain of the last six weeks has so disorganized the roads, that traffic has become nearly impossible. Political difficulties which are still unsettled, add to the other causes which retard trade. We may therefore deem ourselves fortunate in having to report a market showing as much firmness as ours. We have only to lower our quotation for Yarns, Gray Goods, though not in much enquiry remain pretty steady. Blankets are again wanted and a few Camlets have been disposed of at quotations, but Woollens in general are dull. Metals remain as last quoted. Foreign Rice, in consequence of the weather, has suddenly risen in value; Sugar is unsaleable. The "Gramore" has arrived from London.

| COTTON YARN.—                  | Dollars.             | CAMELETS.—            | Dollars.             |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Nos. 16 to 24 .....            | £ per 50.00 to 51.00 | S .....               | £ per 16.00 to 17.00 |
| 28 to 32 .....                 | 52.00 to 53.00       | S S .....             | 15.50 to 16.00       |
| 38 to 42 .....                 | 52.00 to 53.00       | S S S .....           | 13.00 to 14.00       |
| GREY SHIRTINGS.—               |                      | B B H .....           | 16.00 to 17.00       |
| 7.0 lbs. ....                  | £ per 2.30 to 2.35   | ORLANS .....          |                      |
| 8.4 lbs. ....                  | 2.90 to 3.00         | Plain .....           | 3.75 to 5.03         |
| 8.6 to 8.8 lbs. ....           | 2.95 to 3.05         | Figured .....         | 4.30 to 5.00         |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS.—              |                      | MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.— |                      |
| 56 to 60 reed .....            | 3.10 to 3.20         | 30 yds., 30 in. ....  | 6.00 to 8.00         |
| 64 to 72 .....                 | 3.50 to 3.70         | LONG ELLS .....       | 8.00 to 9.50         |
| 68 to 72 .....                 | 3.70 to 4.10         | LASTINGS .....        | 13.00 to 16.00       |
| T-CLOTHS.—                     |                      | LESTERS .....         | 4.00 to 5.50         |
| 6 to 7 lbs. ....               | 1.50 to 2.00         | BLANKETS .....        | £ lb. 0.70 to 0.75   |
| 7 lbs. ....                    | 2.10 to 2.30         | IRON NAIL ROD .....   | £ pl. 3.00 to 3.50   |
| TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds. .... | 2.80 to 3.10         | LEAD .....            | 7.00 to 7.75         |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS.—            |                      | TIN .....             | 7.00 to 18.00        |
| White .....                    | 3.25 to 3.50         | TIN PLATES .....      | 8.00 to 8.50         |
| Dyed .....                     | 3.40 to 3.60         | COTTON.—              |                      |
| BROCADES.—                     |                      | Ningpo .....          | Nominal.             |
| White .....                    | 3.25 to 3.50         | Shanghai .....        | "                    |
| Dyed .....                     | 3.40 to 3.60         | Tientsin .....        | "                    |
| VELVETS.—                      |                      | SCARF, CANTON.—       |                      |
| Black .....                    | 9.50 to 10.00        | White, No. 1 .....    | £ 0.60 to 0.50       |
| Assorted .....                 | 8.00 to 9.00         | Brown, No. 1 .....    | 4.00 to 4.50         |
| TAFACHELASE—Single warp .....  | 8.50 to 4.20         | RICE (CHINA) .....    | "                    |
| Do. Double warp .....          | 2.80 to 2.60         | NAPAN Wood .....      | 1.50 to 2.00         |
| CHINTZES .....                 | 2.20 to 2.60         | HUBARD .....          | £ per 7.00 to        |
| HANDKERCHIEFS .....            | £ doz. 0.75 to 1.00  |                       |                      |

## EXPORTS.

| Silk—                       | Dollars.         | TEA—                             | Dollars.             |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mybath (Best, .....         | £ pl. 820 to 840 | Fine .....                       | £ pl. 31.00 to 33.00 |
| " Medium .....              | 760 to 800       | Good medium .....                | 27.00 to 29.00       |
| Sinshu (Inferior) .....     | "                | Medium .....                     | 23.00 to 25.00       |
| Koshu, best .....           | "                | Good common .....                | 18.00 to 22.00       |
| " inferior .....            | "                | SEALED, fine cut green .....     | 5.50 to 6.00         |
| Ida, good, long hanks ..... | "                | " brown .....                    | 3.90 to 4.25         |
| " inferior .....            | "                | Large uncut green .....          | 3.00 to 3.40         |
| Oshu, best .....            | "                | " brown .....                    | 1.60 to 2.00         |
| " medium .....              | "                | CATTLE FISH, No. 1 .....         | 14.00 to 14.50       |
| " inferior .....            | "                | " 2 .....                        | 11.00 to 11.50       |
| Sodai, best .....           | "                | DRIED SHRIMPS .....              | 13.00 to 14.50       |
| " medium .....              | "                | MUSHROOMS .....                  | 45.00 to 48.00       |
| " inferior .....            | "                | TOBACCO, No. 1 .....             | 14.00                |
| Atchezen, best .....        | "                | GALL NUTS .....                  | 8.00 to 8.50         |
| " medium .....              | "                | VEGETABLE WAX .....              | 16.00 to 17.00       |
| " inferior .....            | "                | GINSENG, 50 yds. per catty ..... | 1.50 to 4.20         |
| Hatchojee, best .....       | "                | RAPE SEED .....                  | 3.90 to 4.00         |
| " medium .....              | "                | RAPE SEED OIL .....              | 8.00 to 10.00        |
| " inferior .....            | "                | CAMPHOR .....                    | 22.00 to 23.50       |

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 8½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 8½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 8½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. Shanghai—10 days' sight, Bank 74½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 74½ to 74¾. Hongkong—10 days' sight Bank, par. Private 4 per cent discount. Paris, Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.90 to 6.92½—6 months' sight, 5.92½ to 5.95. Bonn, 240 to 242.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, £4 0s. per ton 50 ft. To New York do. £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., \$15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., \$45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

## HANKOW, JULY 10, 1893.

## IMPORTS.

A fair amount of business in piece goods has been transacted during the past fortnight, Cottons receiving most attention.

| GREY SHIRTINGS.—               | T.m.c.               | T.m.c. | WOOLLENS—Continued.       | T.m.c.               | T.m.c. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 7 to 7½ lbs. ....              | £ pc. 1.93 to 1.96   |        | Camlets, English, S ..... | £ pc. 13.30 to 13.50 |        |
| 8½ .....                       | 2.23 to 2.27         |        | S S .....                 | 12.50 to 13.30       |        |
| 10 .....                       | 3.15 to 3.35         |        | Common .....              | 11.00 to 12.00       |        |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS.—              |                      |        | B B B .....               | 16.50 to 17.20       |        |
| 56 to 60 reed .....            | 2.00 to 2.15         |        | LASTINGS .....            | 11.00 to 11.80       |        |
| 64 to 66 .....                 | 2.25 to 2.30         |        | LONG ELLS.—               |                      |        |
| 68 to 72 .....                 | 2.40 to 2.70         |        | H H Scarlet .....         | 6.90 to 7.00         |        |
| T-CLOTHS.—                     |                      |        | Assorted .....            | 6.90 to 7.00         |        |
| 6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide ..... | 1.50 to 1.60         |        | G G .....                 | 6.75 to 6.85         |        |
| 7 to 7½ .....                  | 1.90 to 2.10         |        | G G Scarlet .....         | 6.80 to .....        |        |
| 8 to 8½ .....                  | 2.20 to 2.40         |        | METALS.—                  |                      |        |
| DRILLS.—                       |                      |        | Lead .....                | £ pl. 7.50 to 7.70   |        |
| American, 40 yds. ....         | 4.25 to 4.35         |        | Tin .....                 | 20.50 to 20.50       |        |
| English, 40 yds. ....          | 3.90 to 4.25         |        | RAW COTTON .....          | 16.00 to 20.30       |        |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown .....     | £ doz. 0.63 to ..... |        | SCARF.—                   |                      |        |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS.—            |                      |        | Brown, Canton .....       | 2.90 to 3.30         |        |
| White .....                    | £ pc. 2.25 to 2.35   |        | Amoy, &c. ....            | 2.80 to 2.90         |        |
| Dyed, Assorted .....           | 2.30 to 2.45         |        | " .....                   | 2.90 to 3.05         |        |
| White .....                    | 2.30 to 2.35         |        | White, No. 1 .....        | 5.10 to 5.30         |        |
| Dyed, Assorted .....           | 2.45 to 2.55         |        | No. 2 .....               | 4.70 to 4.90         |        |
| DAMASKS.—                      |                      |        | JAPAN PRODUCE.—           |                      |        |
| White .....                    | 4.00 to .....        |        | Seaweed, long .....       | 2.80 to 3.00         |        |
| Dyed, Assorted .....           | 4.10 to 4.80         |        | Cut .....                 | 4.00 to 4.80         |        |
| CHINTZ, Assorted .....         | 1.45 to 1.65         |        | Isinglass .....           | 24.00 to 28.00       |        |
| VELVETS.—                      |                      |        | Mushrooms .....           | 33.00 to 35.00       |        |
| 18 in. black .....             | £ yd. 0.17 to .....  |        | Cattle Fish .....         | 12.00 to 13.00       |        |
| 22 in. black .....             | 0.21 to 0.22         |        | SRAITS PRODUCE.—          |                      |        |
| ORLANS CLOTH.—                 |                      |        | Pepper, Black .....       | 6.60 to 7.10         |        |
| Plain .....                    | £ pc. 3.60 to 4.00   |        | Rattans .....             | 3.80 to 4.60         |        |
| Figured .....                  | 3.60 to 4.00         |        | Sundwood, old .....       | 6.00 to 6.50         |        |
| WOOLLENS.—                     |                      |        | " new .....               | 6.00 to 6.50         |        |
| Spanish Stripes .....          | £ yd. 0.58 to 0.63   |        | Sapwood .....             | 2.50 to 3.20         |        |
| Habit Cloth .....              | 1.10 to 1.30         |        | OPPIUM.—                  |                      |        |
| Medium Cloth .....             | 0.90 to 1.15         |        | Malwa new .....           | £ ch. 515 to 520     |        |
| Broad Cloth .....              | 1.20 to 1.50         |        | old .....                 | 525 to .....         |        |
|                                |                      |        | Patan .....               | 520 to .....         |        |

## EXPORTS.

TEA.—For some days subsequent to departure of last mail, a quiet tone pervaded this market, and purchases of good medium Opapaks were made on terms more favorable to buyers. Latterly the arrival of the second crop has stimulated an active demand, and a large business has resulted. The second crop Opapaks, the majority of which are not considered equal to those of last season, have been settled at Tls. 20 a 25, about an average of Tls. 22 per picul, (11.74 per lb.)

In the fair Onams or Slang-tam kinds there have been a few settlements at Tls. 16.00 a 18.25 per picul; many holders have, however, preferred shipping these to Shanghai, recent purchases showing a margin on rates current here. A few parcels medium Lu Ling have been sold at Tls. 20.50 a 21.50, and fair Onams at Tls. 23.50 a 25.00 per picul.

The settlements of the fortnight have been 81 chops, 37,956 chests, Contracts 11 chops, 5,285 chests. Native shipments 21 chops, 11,256 chests, making a total of 54,146 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

| Opapaks & Cheong-sun-kai.—             | Cost at 6s. 3d. Ex. & £4 10s.—Frt.—                        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medium to good medium (1st crop) ..... | Tls. 23.00 a 27.00 per picul. 1s. 8½d. a 1s. 10½d. per lb. |
| Fair to medium (2nd crop) .....        | 20.00 a 25.00 " 1s. 6d. a 1s. 9½d. "                       |
| Onams—                                 |                                                            |
| Fair to medium .....                   | 10.60 a 21.50 " 1s. 3½d. a 1s. 7½d. "                      |
| Fair to medium .....                   | 23.60 a 28.50 " 1s. 8½d. a 1s. 11½d. "                     |

\* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 5.50 per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

| Ons.—                          | T.m.c.               | T.m.c. |                           | T.m.c.             | T.m.c. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Sow-yow, 78 catties .....      | £ tab. 4.30 to 4.50  |        | HUBARD, Szechuen.....     | £ pl. 3.00 to 4.50 |        |
| Hongkong-yow, 54 catties ..... | 4.10 to 4.30         |        | TOBACCO—                  |                    |        |
| Pa-Tong-yow .....              | £ pl. 4.50 to 4.60   |        | Green .....               | 35.00 to 40.00     |        |
| Clayow .....                   | 5.80 to 6.10         |        | Yellow .....              | 17.00 to 28.00     |        |
| TALLOW .....                   | £ pc. 6.80 to 7.20   |        | Leaf .....                | 6.00 to 6.50       |        |
| FUNGUS .....                   | £ pl. 21.00 to 21.50 |        | HIMP—                     |                    |        |
| WAX .....                      |                      |        | White .....               | 9.00 to 9.50       |        |
| Yellow .....                   | 265.00 to 270.00     |        | Green .....               | 8.50 to 9.57       |        |
| White .....                    | 55.00 to 65.00       |        | SAPFLOWER, Szechuen ..... | 65.00 to 88.00     |        |

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 3d. per tael.—6 months' sight, 6s. 6d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 6½d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 28½ per cent discount; 10 days' sight, 28½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 3½ per cent discount; 3 days' sight, 3½ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 4 per cent discount. Interest on short loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD.—Quotations are Bar and Leaf. Tls. 168 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH.—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.62 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS.—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

# **IMPORTANT CAUTION.** **DR. DE JONGH'S** LIGHT-BROWN **COD LIVER OIL.**

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outer wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

## **NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.**

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of Dr. de Jongh's LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

**ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD** will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by  
**DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,**

**ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,**

77, Strand, London,  
 18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

# **THOMAS BEAR'S** CELEBRATED **VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEY** **TOBACCO,**

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 Tablets 6d. each.

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31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.



# **ELLWOOD'S** **AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.** LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1863 and 1865  
 Exhibition.

## **HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,**

Every description manufactured  
 at the Works of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON.

Helmet Contractors to the London  
 Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest  
 Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept  
 by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

**CAUTION.**—No Air-Chamber Hats or  
 Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD  
 & Sons' name.

\* \* Orders through Mercantile Houses  
 carefully shipped.

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

## **COLT'S REVOLVERS,**

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian,  
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and many other Governments, are recognised  
 to be the most durable and efficient Re-  
 volvers existing for House Protection,  
 Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition  
 Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867.  
 Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is  
 London-proved, and bears the Company's  
 trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,  
 Address—

**COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,**  
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Also to be had through any East India or  
 Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

## **SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE**

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND  
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## **HEAL & SON**

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN  
 EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture,  
 which is entirely free from Veneer.

**IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS**  
 suitable for all parts of the World. Their  
 stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

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The Patent is for preventing the material  
 from felting into a mass, and is especially  
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 FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND  
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of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room  
 Furniture, sent Free to every part of the  
 World to which there is Book Post.

**HEAL & SON,**  
 BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM  
 FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,  
 100, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road,  
 London, W.

\* \* Remittances and orders must be made payable to  
 London.  
 31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

## **DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for  
 Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn  
 Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;  
 and the best mild aperient for delicate con-  
 stitutions, especially adapted for LADIES'  
 CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for regular  
 use in Warm Climates.

**DINNEFORD & Co.,**  
 Chemists, London, and of Druggists and  
 Storekeepers throughout the World.  
 AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON,  
 CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
 31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

## **BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,**

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES  
 (Morison's Vegetable Universal  
 Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy  
 and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Moris-  
 on's system as to the cure of diseases.  
 Being composed only of vegetable matter  
 or medicinal herbs, they are harmless  
 to the most tender age or weakest frame,  
 under every stage of suffering; the most  
 pleasant in their operation; and the most  
 certain in searching out the root of any  
 complaint. Besides cleansing the great  
 highway of the body—the bowels—they,  
 act copiously on the kidneys, the liver,  
 and the skin. A sense of relief in the  
 whole system, is felt very shortly after they  
 have been taken,—the blood flows more  
 evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and  
 sleep is given to those long deprived of it.  
 The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No. 2 Morison's Pills. In  
 boxes at 7d., 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable  
 Aperient Powders, 1s. 1d. per box.

## **MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT**

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous  
 Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygienic Agents, and all  
 Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. L. LEWELLYN & Co.,—Medical Hall.  
 31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.



## **LEA & PERRINS'**

CELEBRATED

## **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



## **Caution Against Fraud.**

The success of this most delicious and  
 unrivalled Condiment having caused certain  
 dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire  
 Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the  
 Public is hereby informed that the only way  
 to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,  
 and to see that their names are upon the  
 wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been  
 supplied with a spurious Worcestershire  
 Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which  
 the names of Lea and Perrins have been  
 forged, L. and P. give notice that they have  
 furnished their correspondents with power  
 of attorney to take instant proceedings  
 against Manufacturers and Vendors of such,  
 or any other imitations by which their right  
 may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS'  
 Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label,  
 Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Pro-  
 prietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell,  
 London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and  
 Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

## **FRAUD.**

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH,  
 a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme  
 Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

## **LABELS**

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London,  
 and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to  
**Two Years Rigorous  
 Imprisonment;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for  
**Selling Spurious Articles**  
 bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs.  
 CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the  
 Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to  
**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT**

**CAUTION.**—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS  
 OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's  
 name, will be liable to the same punishment,  
 and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchas-  
 ers are recommended to examine all  
 goods carefully before taking delivery of  
 them. THE GENUINE Manufacturers of  
 Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from  
 Every respectable Dealer in China.

16ny-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.  
 PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

## **PEPSINE.**

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE,  
 LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

These preparations are perfect palatable  
 forms for administering this popular  
 remedy for weak digestion. In bottles  
 and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

## **SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,**

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic  
 preparation, supplying an important  
 deficiency in the food of Invalids and  
 Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CROSBOTE (Morson's.)  
 PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST  
 PREPARATIONS.

\* \* See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

## **T. MORSON & SON,**

31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row,  
 Russell Square, London.

Orders to be made payable through Agents  
 or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS.—Shanghai—J. LEWELLYN & Co.  
 30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

## **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S.**

CELEBRATED

## **STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

## **English & European News.**

## **"THE MAIL."**

A PAPER containing the news, the  
 principal leaders, a well-digested  
 summary, and all interesting matter from  
 The Times.

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the  
*Evening Mail*, having become the property  
 of the proprietors of *The Times*, will, on  
 and after the 30th of June, be published  
 twice a week, under the title of

## **"THE MAIL."**

at the price of Threepence per copy as hereto-  
 fore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday  
 and Friday, and each paper will contain the  
 news and all matters of interest appearing  
 in the three previous numbers of *The Times*,  
 which will thus be rendered avail-  
 able, in a cheap and convenient form, for  
 persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL,"  
 through Newspaper Agents, or may have  
 it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at  
 Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE.   | SHIP'S NAME.   | FLAG & RIG. | TONS. | CAPTAIN.  | FROM.     | SAILED. | CARGO.    | CONSIGNEES.             |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| July 10 | Plymouth Rock  | Am str      | 768   | Hannum    | Hankow    | July 9  | Ten, etc. | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Laumont        | Br str      | 772   | Patterson | Ningpo    | ...     | General   | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | United Service | Br str      | 600   | Stocks    | Hongkong  | ...     | do        | Glover and Co           |
| ...     | Rona           | Br str      | 847   | Hutchison | Hankow    | ...     | do        | Glover and Co           |
| ...     | Pusi-Yama      | Br str      | 1113  | Hardie    | Hankow    | ...     | do        | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Courser        | Am baq      | 495   | Dickey    | Swatow    | ...     | Sugar     | Chinese                 |
| ...     | Kiangso        | Am str      | 574   | Morse     | Ningpo    | ...     | Sundries  | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Tientsin       | Br baq      | 274   | Jarman    | Newchwang | June 28 | Benckes   | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Marcellus      | Br baq      | 254   | White     | Newchwang | ...     | do        | Master                  |
| ...     | Charger        | Am sh       | 419   | Tulloch   | Liverpool | Mar. 22 | General   | Troutmann and Co        |
| ...     | Nanzing        | Br str      | 772   | Patterson | Tientsin  | July 10 | do        | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Laumont        | Br str      | 260   | Pritchard | Ningpo    | ...     | do        | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Pe-loong       | N.Ger. bz   | 264   | Holtman   | Nagasaki  | ...     | do        | Chinese                 |
| ...     | Aquanrenx      | Br baq      | 317   | Dyson     | Newchwang | June 22 | Benckes   | Master                  |
| ...     | Glenshee       | Br baq      | 238   | Irving    | Keelung   | July 10 | Coals     | Order                   |
| ...     | Anno Porter    | Br bz       | 297   | Bayfield  | Keelung   | ...     | do        | A. R. Tilby and Co      |
| ...     | Asphodel       | Br baq      | 574   | Morse     | Newchwang | June 27 | Benckes   | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Kiangso        | Am str      | 452   | Dunn      | Ningpo    | July 14 | General   | Houjau, Hubener and Co  |
| ...     | Chillingham    | Br baq      | 389   | Firth     | Newchwang | June 30 | Benckes   | Order                   |
| ...     | Fanny Smail    | Br str      | 1294  | McQueen   | Keelung   | July 11 | Coals     | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Hirado         | N.Ger. sch  | 189   | Marions   | Hankow    | ...     | Sundries  | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Hector         | Br str      | 542   | Morrison  | Newchwang | ...     | Benckes   | Wm. Pastau and Co       |
| ...     | Monn           | Br str      | 1050  | Andrews   | Hongkong  | ...     | General   | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ...     | Warrior        | Am str      | 711   | Hinstin   | Ningpo    | ...     | Ten, etc. | Russell and Co          |
| ...     | Phuse          | Fr str      | 358   | Holm      | Yokohama  | ...     | General   | Messageries Imperiales  |
| ...     | Kjohenhavn     | Dan baq     | 481   | Edmond    | Keelung   | ...     | Coals     | T. B. Field and Co      |
| ...     | Cadiz          | Br sh       | 780   | McMillan  | Yokohama  | ...     | General   | P. & O. Co              |
| ...     | Napoleon III   | Br sh       | 1184  | Barclay   | Newchwang | June 24 | Benckes   | Frazar and Co           |
| ...     | Northampton    | Br sh       | 1184  | Barclay   | Sydney    | ...     | Coals     | Gibb, Livingston and Co |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

| DATE.   | SHIP'S NAME.     | FLAG & RIG. | TONS. | CAPTAIN.   | DESTINATION.        | CARGO.                | DISPATCHED BY.           |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| July 11 | Dragon           | Br str      | 472   | Gibbon     | Chefoo, T'sin, &c.  | Opium, etc.           | Troutmann and Co         |
| ...     | Laumont          | Br str      | 772   | Patterson  | Ningpo              | do                    | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Prince Kung      | Br str      | 417   | Burdell    | Nagasaki & Hiogo    | General               | T. Kroes and Co          |
| ...     | Pine Queen       | Am str      | 1123  | Gray       | Foochow             | do                    | Troutmager and Co        |
| ...     | Szechuen         | Am str      | 553   | Spencer    | Hankow & Ports      | do                    | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Ernst & Maria    | N.Ger. bk   | 303   | Yemmerick  | T'sin via Chefoo    | Opium, etc.           | Wm. Pastau and Co        |
| ...     | Yuen-tze-foi     | Br str      | 315   | Drage      | London              | Tea                   | Troutmann and Co         |
| ...     | Madawaska        | Am sch      | 511   | Fowle      | T'sin via Chefoo    | Opium, etc.           | Olyphant and Co          |
| ...     | St. Mary         | Am str      | 411   | Young      | Keelung             | Ballast               | Siemssen and Co          |
| ...     | Confucius        | Chi str     | 265   | Marsellus  | Cruise              | Sundries & Re-exports | Chinese Government       |
| ...     | Kinugse          | Am str      | 574   | Morse      | Ningpo              | Opium, etc.           | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Prohlich         | N.Ger. bz   | 360   | Steinfordt | Newchwang           | do                    | Houjau, Hubener and Co   |
| ...     | Argonaut         | Br sh       | 1072  | Nicholson  | London              | Tea, etc.             | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ...     | City of Aberdeen | Br sh       | 551   | Gerrie     | London              | Tea                   | W. H. Adamson and Co     |
| ...     | Warrior          | Am str      | 1080  | Andrews    | Ningpo              | Opium, etc.           | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Costa Rica       | Am str      | 1081  | Furbur     | Y'ama via N'saki    | Tea, &c.              | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Plymouth Rock    | Am str      | 1721  | Hannum     | Hankow & Ports      | General               | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Kiangso          | Am str      | 574   | Morse      | Ningpo              | Opium, etc.           | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Kewkeo           | Am baq      | 314   | Hawes      | Keelung             | Opium                 | T. B. Field and Co       |
| ...     | Skjold           | Dan bz      | 191   | Jensen     | Newchwang           | Opium, etc.           | Wm. Pastau and Co        |
| ...     | Rona             | Br str      | 784   | Hutchison  | Hankow & Ports      | General               | Glover and Co            |
| ...     | Warrior          | Am str      | 1080  | Andrews    | Ningpo              | Opium, etc.           | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Chihli           | Br str      | 772   | Patterson  | Tientsin via Chefoo | do                    | Russell and Co           |
| ...     | Nanzing          | Br str      | 419   | Tulloch    | Tientsin via Chefoo | do                    | Troutmann and Co         |
| ...     | Goleconda        | Am bz       | 521   | Marshall   | Nagasaki            | Trunks, etc.          | Gibb, Livingston and Co  |
| ...     | Maud Helen       | Am baq      | 659   | Thomas     | Hongkong            | Ballast               | Augustine Heindt and Co  |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No. & S.R. | NAME.     | No. of G. B. | COMMANDER.             | FLAG & RIG.    | GUNS. | H. P. | MEN.  | DATE OF ARRIVAL. | WHERE FROM          |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------------|
| B N Y      | Acorn     | .....        | Roe, Surgeon           | H. M. S.       | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....            | Hospital Ship       |
| 9 p        | Dove      | .....        | Danlop                 | H. M. G. B.    | 1     | 60    | 40    | June 10          | Fishermen's Islands |
| 3 s        | Rinaldo   | .....        | Bush                   | H. M. S.       | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 9            | Hiogo               |
| B N Y      | Salamis   | .....        | Pussy                  | H. M. S.       | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 19          | Nagasaki            |
| 6 s        | Monocacy  | .....        | Carter                 | U. S. Corvette | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 27          | Nagasaki            |
| 2 s        | Forfait   | .....        | Le Saulnier de la Cour | H. I. M. S.    | 8     | 260   | 150   | July 3           | Amoy                |
| 2 s        | Kien Chan | .....        | de la Salle            | H. I. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | July 6           | Chusan              |
| 2 s        | Scorpion  | .....        | de la Salle            | H. I. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 29          | Chusan              |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No. & S.R. | SHIP'S NAME    | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG. | TONS. | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM     | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS    | DESTINATION        | REMARKS          |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| P & O M    | Calliz         | Edmond    | Fr str      | 481   | July 16         | Yokohama       | P. & O. Co              | Yokohama           | 24th after Mail  |
| M F M      | Dupleix        | Noel      | Br str      | 1800  | June 30         | Hongkong       | Messageries Imperiales  | H'kong with Mail   | Chd. 17th inst   |
| P & O M    | Rhona          | Murray    | Br str      | 1070  | July 4          | Hongkong       | P. & O. Co              | H'kong with Mail   | Chd. 17th inst   |
| K W        | Pe-loong       | Pritchard | Br str      | 220   | July 11         | Nagasaki       | T. Kroes and Co         | H'kong with Mail   | Nagasaki & Hiogo |
| 2 p        | Feeyuen        | Pitman    | Am str      | 230   | Nov 21          | Foochow        | J. M. Nixon, Jr.        | Chinese Government |                  |
| 6 p        | Penella        | Sung-ging | Chi str     | 220   | June 29         | Foochow        | Russell and Co          | Hankow & Ports     | To-day           |
| S S N W    | Pusi-Yama      | Hardie    | Br str      | 1113  | July 12         | Hankow         | Russell and Co          | Hankow & Ports     | 19th instant     |
| S S N W    | Hirado         | McQueen   | Br str      | 1294  | July 15         | Hankow         | Russell and Co          | Hankow & Ports     |                  |
| G p        | Hongque        | Cooper    | Am str      | 121   | July 12         | Triat Trip     |                         |                    |                  |
| M D        | Kiangsoo       | Cheetham  | Br str      | 418   | Apr 30          | Nagasaki       | Hughes and Co           |                    |                  |
| G W        | Kia Shu        | Hoole     | Br str      | 681   | July 10         | Hongkong       | Glover and Co           |                    |                  |
| G L W      | Monn           | Morrison  | Br str      | 542   | July 16         | Hongkong       | Gibb, Livingston and Co |                    |                  |
| O W        | Phaso          | Hinstin   | Fr str      | 711   | July 10         | Yokohama       | Messageries Imperiales  |                    |                  |
| G p        | Piko           | Piko      | Chi str     | 170   | June 28         | Chinai         | Chinese Government      |                    |                  |
| D W        | Tai-Yang       |           | Br str      | 121   | Apr 4           | Woosung        | Russell and Co          |                    |                  |
| D W        | Tahwai         | Andrews   | Am str      | 275   | July 9          | Hankow & Ports | Russell and Co          |                    |                  |
| S s        | Taitlee        | Blitchely | Am str      | Apr 3 | Kinkiang        |                | Russell and Co          |                    |                  |
| G W        | United Service | Stocks    | Br str      | 600   | July 12         | Hongkong       | Glover and Co           | H'kong & Canton    | Chd. 16th inst.  |
| 1 s        | Williamette    | McLeod    | Chi str     | 176   | Mar 22          | Hankow         | Chinese Government      |                    |                  |

19 STEAMERS

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**  
SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER  
WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL  
AND FOREIGN AGENTS,  
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,  
LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

## Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**  
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,  
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co.,  
68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S  
Pills & Ointment.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman where-by they may insure a restoration to robust health.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20c-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

January 16th 1868.  
16a-69 1722

No. 1.

# BRYANT & MAY, LONDON, E.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

# BRYANT & MAY'S VICTORIA MATCHES, WITHOUT SMELL.

Warranted for all Climates.  
Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever  
offered.

Packed in Strong, Compact  
Tin-lined Cases.

# BRYANT & MAY, LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

## DOLLONDS.

## DOLLONDS TELESCOPES.



**DOLLONDS, 59, St. Paul's**  
Church-yard, London. Es-  
tablished upwards of 100 years.  
Optician to the Queen, the Ad-  
miralty, India Office, Trinity  
House, and Royal National Life Boat  
Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Tele-  
scopes (invented by his ancestor in 1753),  
Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and  
Mathematical Instruments of best quality.  
Catalogues on application. The public are  
cautioned against spurious articles bearing a  
forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Phase," from Yokohama,—  
Middle, Conil, Midne, Pascal, Messrs. B. Cohen,  
P. Leboncher, Elman, Conil, Lejeune, Wroon,  
Van pols Broot, and Joseph Berger.

DEPARTED.—Per "Costa Rica,"—For New  
York; Messrs. C. A. Winchester, and A. Corner.  
For San Francisco, Dr. Bourne, Revd. Mr.  
Martin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Mrs.  
and Miss Pratt, Messrs. Harrison, W. R. Abby,  
J. Smith, and G. Guether. For Yokohama;  
Mrs. Paul, Messrs. J. McDonald, and Nitton.  
For Nagasaki; Messrs. Lindau, and Church.  
For Hio-go; Mr. Grey.

TO LEAVE.—Per "Ellora,"—for Hongkong;  
Capt. M. Jilson. For Marselles; E. Waller, H.  
R. Kernu. For Southampton; Capt. Brown,  
Yong Hsuei (Japanese).

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date.       | Time of<br>High<br>or Low<br>Water. | Rise<br>or<br>Fall. | Wind.     | Force. | Bar.  | Ther. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| July 4 A.W. | 8.22                                | 12.08               | S.E. by E | 2      | 29.91 | 81    |
| " 4 H.W.    | 6.25                                | 20.05               | E.S.E.    | 1      | 29.94 | 80    |
| " 5 A.W.    | 9.08                                | 12.05               | S.E. by E | 2      | 29.99 | 80    |
| " 5 H.W.    | 1.08                                | 20.09               | S. by E   | 1      | 29.99 | 83    |
| " 6 A.W.    | 9.37                                | 12.01               | E.N.E.    | 1      | 29.85 | 79    |
| " 6 H.W.    | 1.30                                | 20.11               | N.E. by E | 1      | 29.82 | 79    |
| " 7 A.W.    | 10.10                               | 12.05               | N.E. by E | 1      | 29.75 | 75    |
| " 7 H.W.    | 2.08                                | 20.11               | S.E. by E | 1      | 29.70 | 76    |
| " 8 A.W.    | 10.38                               | 12.09               | N.E. by E | 1      | 29.71 | 78    |
| " 8 H.W.    | 2.35                                | 20.11               | N.E. by E | 1      | 29.70 | 79    |
| " 9 A.W.    | 11.00                               | 12.08               | S.E. by S | 2      | 29.75 | 80    |
| " 9 H.W.    | 2.57                                | 20.10               | S.E.      | 3      | 29.73 | 78    |
| " 10 A.W.   | 11.42                               | 12.11               | S.W.      | 3      | 29.68 | 78    |
| " 10 H.W.   | 3.40                                | 20.09               | S.W. by W | 3      | 29.68 | 80    |

## EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds;  
f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over-  
cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

## THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

| DATE.         | 1868.  |      | 1867.  |      |
|---------------|--------|------|--------|------|
|               | Night. | Day. | Night. | Day. |
| July 10 ..... | 74     | 77   | 74     | 81   |
| " 11 .....    | 75     | 77   | 74     | 82   |
| " 12 .....    | 77     | 85   | 70     | 82   |
| " 13 .....    | 76     | 85   | 68     | 87   |
| " 14 .....    | 76     | 86   | 73     | 80   |
| " 15 .....    | 77     | 87   | 72     | 77   |
| " 16 .....    | 77     | 87   | 74     | 83   |

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## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No.&Sec.   | SHIP'S NAME      | COMMANDER  | FLAG & RIG | TON-<br>NAGE | DATE OF<br>ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM        | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS     | DESTINATION     | REMARKS        |
|------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7 s        | Alcyone          | Findlay    | Br baq     | 371          | Dec 27             | Keelung           | Bourjau, Hubener and Co  | London via Hong | Early          |
| 1 s        | Alicia Annie     | Kirby      | Br baq     | 307          | July 8             | Newchwang         | Fobes and Co             |                 |                |
| 1 s        | Alice Thompson   | Iclavo     | Br baq     | 308          | July 10            | Newchwang         | Frazar and Co            |                 |                |
| 7 p        | Anne Porter      | Irving     | Br baq     | 238          | July 14            | Keelung           | Order                    |                 |                |
| 1 c        | Aquarum          | Holtham    | N-Ger-sh   | 264          | July 14            | Newchwang         | A. R. Tilley and Co      |                 | Fr or Ch       |
| 1 c        | Bayfield         | Denker     | Br baq     | 207          | July 14            | Newchwang         | Jardine, Matheson and Co |                 | Early          |
| 2 s        | Brown            | Bullerbeck | N-Ger-sh   | 010          | June 23            | Cardiff           | Reid and Co              |                 |                |
| Wusung     | Capolani         | Upton      | Br baq     | 540          | June 30            | Liverpool         |                          |                 |                |
| 1 c        | Charger          | Dunn       | Am sh      | 452          | July 13            | Liverpool         | Bourjau, Hubener and Co  |                 |                |
| 1 c        | Chillingham      | Dickey     | Br baq     | 495          | July 12            | Newchwang         | Chinese                  |                 |                |
| 2 p        | Courser          | Hansenberg | Br sh      | 682          | July 7             | Sydney            | Russell and Co           |                 |                |
| P & O W    | D. H. Watjen     | Dutjen     | N-Ger-sh   | 1170         | July 4             | Cardiff           | Wm. Pastau and Co        | Batavia, &c.    | Early          |
| 3 s        | Douglas Castle   | McRitchie  | Br sh      | 677          | July 7             | London            | Gilman and Co            |                 | Early          |
| 3 c        | Earl Dalhousie   | Campbell   | Br sh      | 1047         | June 8             | Sydney            | Gilman and Co            |                 | Immediately    |
| 2 c        | F. Reck          | Denker     | N-Ger-sh   | 516          | June 24            | Keelung           | Augustine Heard and Co   |                 | Early          |
| 1 s        | Funny Small      | Firth      | Br baq     | 389          | July 15            | Keelung           | Order                    |                 |                |
| D W        | Glenhead         | Dyson      | Br baq     | 317          | July 14            | Keelung           | Master                   |                 |                |
| 8 s        | Golden Flecko    | Gall       | Br sh      | 359          | July 8             | Keelung           | Gibb, Livingston and Co  |                 |                |
| 1 s        | Guiding Star     | Bishop     | Br baq     | 415          | July 8             | Swatow            | Frazar and Co            |                 |                |
| H Q        | Hannah Nicholas  | Harvey     | Br baq     | 252          | July 8             | Freemantle        | Siemssen and Co          |                 |                |
| 4 c        | Hastings         | Cobbett    | Br sh      | 541          | June 24            | Freemantle        | Gilman and Co            |                 | Immediately    |
| 1 s        | Hector           | Harten     | N-Ger-sh   | 189          | July 16            | Newchwang         | Wm. Pastau and Co        |                 |                |
| 1 c        | Heng Hoi         | Holmgvist  | Sinn baq   | 353          | June 22            | Bangkok           | Siemssen and Co          |                 |                |
| 1 n        | Helen            | Law        | Br baq     | 282          | June 29            | Swatow            | J. S. Baron              |                 |                |
| O W        | Hindoo           | Grundberg  | Sinn baq   | 349          | July 7             | Newcastle, N.S.W. | Jardine, Matheson and Co | Newchwang       | 21st instant   |
| 1 c        | Horatio          | Palmer     | Am sh      | 410          | May 25             | New York          | Bull, Pardon and Co      |                 | For Charter    |
| 1 s        | Isabella Ridley  | Watson     | Br baq     | 516          | July 10            | Swatow            | Bourjau, Hubener and Co  |                 | Early          |
| 1 s        | Japan            | Lamberlich | N-Ger-sh   | 270          | June 20            | Newchwang         | Siemssen and Co          |                 |                |
| 7 s        | Jenny            | Russell    | Russ baq   | 557          | June 23            | Liverpool         | Siemssen and Co          |                 |                |
| 2 p        | John Norman      | Gardner    | Br sh      | 513          | July 8             | Poochow           | Frazar and Co            |                 |                |
| H Q        | Joseph Sprott    | Dixon      | Br baq     | 555          | July 8             | Liverpool         | W. R. Adamson and Co     |                 | Immediately    |
| D W        | Kjohenshavn      | Holm       | Dan baq    | 358          | July 16            | Keelung           | T. B. Field and Co       |                 |                |
| M D        | Lientenant       | Peters     | Br baq     | 500          | June 23            | Liverpool         | Borneo Company Limited   |                 | Cld. 17th inst |
| O D        | Maitland         | Coulson    | Br sh      | 798          | June 21            | Pat back          | Jardine, Matheson and Co |                 |                |
| 7 p        | Marcellus        | White      | Br baq     | 274          | July 18            | Newchwang         | Chapman, King and Co     |                 |                |
| 6 c        | Margaret         | Bardessen  | N-Ger-sh   | 638          | June 24            | Shields           | Wm. Pastau and Co        |                 |                |
| 8 s        | Mary Whitridge   | Cutler     | Am sh      | 862          | June 23            | Cardiff           | Russell and Co           |                 | Early          |
| Wusung     | Napoleon III     | McMillan   | Br sh      | 780          | July 16            | Newchwang         | Frazar and Co            |                 |                |
| 1 c        | Nipon            | Asverus    | N-Ger-sh   | 472          | June 17            | Newchwang         | Siemssen and Co          |                 |                |
| Wusung     | Northampton      | Berclay    | Br sh      | 1184         | July 16            | Sydney            | Gibb, Livingston and Co  |                 |                |
| 2 s        | Preciosa         | Franko     | N-Ger-sh   | 514          | June 22            | Cardiff           | Wm. Pastau and Co        |                 | Early          |
| O L L      | Rumymede         | Brynmor    | Br baq     | 781          | June 11            | Newchwang         | Chs. Gutschow and Co     |                 | Immediately    |
| 1 c        | San Queen        | Luige      | Br sh      | 377          | July 2             | Singapore         | Master                   |                 |                |
| 7 s        | Simoda           | Crowell    | Am sh      | 650          | July 2             | Puget Sound       | Olyphant and Co          |                 |                |
| 3 c        | Star of China    | Hodge      | Br sh      | 794          | June 12            | London            | Jardine, Matheson and Co |                 | Immediately    |
| 1 p        | Stella           | Day        | Br baq     | 285          | July 8             | Keelung           | J. Marshall and Co       |                 |                |
| 7 s        | The Cedars       | Stonehouse | Br baq     | 556          | June 13            | Newchwang         | Chapman, King and Co     |                 | Immediately    |
| 1 p        | Tientsin         | Jarman     | Br baq     | 254          | July 13            | Newchwang         | Russell and Co           |                 |                |
| 7 s        | Trebolgan        | Lewis      | Br sh      | 1171         | June 9             | Puget Sound       | Olyphant and Co          |                 |                |
| 2 s        | Valotta          | Gover      | Am baq     | 386          | July 4             | Nagasaki          | T. Kroes and Co          |                 |                |
| 1 s        | Ville de Grenade | Carriquo   | Fr baq     | 280          | June 29            | Swatow            | J. S. Baron              |                 |                |
| 1 s        | Westward Ho      | Kirk       | Br baq     | 877          | July 8             | Singapore         | Tan Choon Sang           |                 | For Charter    |
| 3 c        | Wild Deer        | Smith      | Br sh      | 1016         | June 24            | London            | Jardine, Matheson and Co |                 | Immediately    |
| 54 VESSELS |                  |            |            |              |                    |                   |                          |                 |                |
| F W        | Fredrick         | Brodhurst  |            |              | May 11             | Tangsha Lightship |                          |                 |                |

## RECEIVING SHIPS AND DOCKS.

| No.&Sec          | NAME.         | COMMANDER.       | FLAG.          | TON-<br>NAGE. | AGENTS.                    |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Receiving Ships. |               |                  |                |               |                            |
| 3 s              | Ariel         | J. McKenzie      | British ship   | 598           | P. F. Cama and Co          |
| 4 s              | Berwick Walls | Patridge         | British ship   | 685           | Jardine, Matheson and Co   |
| 3 s              | Emily Jane    | E. J. Des Landes | British ship   | 490           | E. D. Sainsbury and Co     |
| 4 s              | Water Witch   | Lewis            | British barque | 227           | Captain Lewes, on board    |
| 3 s              | Wellington    | Bennett          | British barque | 412           | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| Hulks.           |               |                  |                |               |                            |
| O D              | Euxine        | Annotayn         | British barque | 308           | Powder Magazine            |
| 3 s              | Frederick VII | Malton           | British barque | 350           | Imperial Customs           |
| 6 p              | Kingsan       | Brown            | American ship  | 570           | Captain Patridge           |
| O L L            | Nagputi       | Crand            | British barque | 545           | Harbor Master              |
| 6 p              | Nimrod        | Vincent          | British barque | 26            | H. I. M.'s Customs         |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No.&Sec    | NAME.         | COMMANDER. | FLAG.            | TON-<br>NAGE. | AGENTS.                 |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Tug Boats. |               |            |                  |               |                         |
|            | Bunker Hill   | Murray     | American steamer | 70            | Primrose and Co         |
|            | Poklin        | Morris     | British steamer  | 63            | Captain Patridge        |
|            | Maggie Lauder | Ryder      | British steamer  | 130           | MacKenzie and Co        |
|            | Sumson        | McCaslin   | British steamer  | 80            | Frazar and Co           |
|            | Titan         | Lobergo    | British steamer  | 90            | Gibb, Livingston and Co |

## DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

## Section 1.—

- From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
- S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
- Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
- Custom House to Danish Consulate.
- Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

## Section 2.—

- From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
- Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
- Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
- Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—  
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

## WHARVES, DOCKS, &amp;c.

|         |                                                |            |         |                                          |            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|------------------------------------------|------------|
| M D     | Muirhead's Dock                                | O. U. L. p | H W     | Hunt's Wharf                             | 7 s        |
| S S N W | Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf      | 2 s        | O W     | Olyphant's Wharf                         | 7 s        |
| G W     | Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf                 | 2 s        | T W     | Trautman's Wharf                         | 7 s        |
| K W     | Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf                  | 2 s        | H Q     | Hong Quo Wharf                           | 7 s        |
| P & O M | P. & O. Company's Moorings                     | 3 s        | F W     | Fanning's Wharf                          | 7 s        |
| P & O W | P. & O. Company's Wharf                        | 2 p        | D W     | Dent's Wharf                             | 8 s        |
| S S N W | Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque | 5 s        | G L W   | Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf         | 9 s        |
| A H W   | Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf        | 5 s        | B N Y   | British Naval Yard                       | 9 p        |
| N B J   | Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty                        | 7 p        | S S N D | Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock | O. L. L. p |
| O D     | Old Dock                                       | 6 s        |         |                                          |            |

[Edited by R. S. GUNDY, Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]